FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S INTERVIEW PRIOR TO TRIP

AU021428 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 2 Jun 82

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov article: "The Shock of the Antiwar Wave"]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA) -- The general impression from the interview of President Reagan prior to his start for the old continent is that he is under the influence of a spontaneous and powerful movement -- the antiwar one.

President Reagan, who in the past sixteen months did a lot to burden the world situation with the spirit of confrontation, has now felt the need to present himself as a victim of deceitful notions spread for him as a politician.

The very circumstance that in his interview for the correspondents of the Western European television companies the President complained that he was considered by the antiwar movement as a threat to peace, is already significant.

His wish to change the impression, quite rightly created in the eyes of millions of people in Western Europe and America as a statesman who has adventurously and irresponsibly entered the gambling with weapons, speaks in itself for the psychological change that has taken place in the old and the new world. People from all political and social strata openly speak of their fear of Reaganism in the sphere of international relations.

It won't be an exaggeration to say that the overwhelming majority of the people on the two continents saw the aggressive features in the profile of the American President and reacted stormingly against his policy of confrontation towards the Soviet Union and its allies. A new moment has now appeared: that of the masses disagreement with the policy conducted by the White House. Through mind or instinct millions and millions of people have sensed the essence of the presidential policy looming over peace and hastened to dissociated themselves from it.

Precisely this circumstance made President Reagan selfappoint himself as an opponent of war and as a statesman with a feeling of responsiblity for peace and the future of mankind, which he did prior to his departure for Europe.

Maybe this move has been devised with a view to erase the people's impression of the President as a restorer of the policy of confrontation and of the race in nuclear and conventional convevors. This is possible.

Equally possible however is also that this might have been devised in order to deceive the people who in the course of long months have become convinced that the President posed a threat to peace. For the collapse of this (?notion) deeds are needed, not words. Has the President already realized this primary necessity?

MILITARY DAILY VIEWS U.S. INTEREST IN TURKEY

AU021421 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA) -- U.S. recently aroused interest in Turkey is the subject of today's signed commentary in NARODNA ARMIYA. The USA has never concealed that it considers Turkey as a mainstay in that region and is making every possible effort to extend and strengthen the U.S. presence in that country and by this to reinforce NATO's southern flank, the author writes.

The recently frequently visits of U.S. and NATO's top officials to Turkey the author explains predominatly with the significance Washington is now attaching to the development of its relations in the military sphere.

As is known, the commentary reads in part, the eastern Mediterranean occupies an important place in the U.S. plans for conducting its European and Middle East policy, for struggling against the socialist countries and for preserving and expanding its domination in that region. This is due mainly to its strategic geographical situation -- a suitable place of arms for economic and political penetration in the three continents. Besides this that region gives opportunity for important communication and strategic sites which are of interest to not only to the countries situated in that region but also to many other states, to be controlled.

By backing up his finding about the unseen until now development of the Turkish-American relations and above all of their military aspect, the commentator notes also the activation of the propaganda noise. The USA is making efforts to convince the Turkish military in the existence of a "real Soviet threat" and are in a hurry to "save" Turkey. "Such was the aim of one of the missions of the U.S. and NATO emissaries to Ankara', the author adds. It is not a secret, he writes, that Turkey's strategic importance for the USA has grown after the doing away of the Iranian monarchy as a policeman in the Persian Gulf.

In conclusion the author stresses that this policy creates premises for aggravating the situation in that region and it cannot but arouse anxiety in the peoples of the Middle East, the Balkans and Turkey herself because this policy is not in the interest of consolidating peace and security.

SOFIA RADIO RELAYS BOTEV ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU021121 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 2 June broadcasts a 47-minute live relay of the meeting held on Okolchitsa Peak near Vratsa in connection with the anniversary of the death of Khristo Botev as well as the death of those who perished in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism, fascism and the Fatherland War.

The announcer says that attending the meeting are Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, chairman of the Committee for Culture and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Dragoev, chief of the organizational department of the BCP Central Committee; Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. He also says that students as well as military school students, including graduates of the national school for reserved officers in Pleven, and others are attending the meeting.

Following this, Colonel Tsolov, commander of the ceremony, gives an order and Maj Gen Ganyu Ivanov, chief of Khristo Botev national school for reserved officers in Pleven, reviews the students' ranks. After this military ceremony the Bulgarian national anthem and a song dedicated to Khristo Botev are played and a recital of a poem is heard.

At 0710 GMT, Nano Lalov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug party committee, opens the meetings and says a few introductory words connected with today's meeting and its significance. He then asks all those attending the meeting to kneel down and thus pay tribute to Botev's memory. Following this, he gives the floor to Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, chairman of the Committee for Culture and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who begins his speech at 0716 GMT. Yordanov first talks on the significance of Botev's ideas and on the historical background of the events preceding Bulgaria's liberation. He mentions "Botev's great love for Russia as well as the feeling of fraternal solidarity with all those struggling for freedom and social justice, which he had bequeathed to us." This is why, Yordanov says, Botev became the forerunner of the policy of present Bulgaria. Yordanov also praises Botev's poetic contribution to Bulgarian literature and quotes Todor Zhivkov, who said that "Botev was the backbone of our literature."

Yordanov very briefly touches on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as well as the peaceful Soviet policy, Leonid Brezhnev's latest peace proposals and Todor Zhivkov's proposal for making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone, without commenting on them.

In conclusion, he says that Botev's heroic deed builds a bridge between the past, the present and the future and quotes a Botev verse about his faith in the future of mankind. He ends his speech at 0737 GMT.

Following this various students briefly convey greetings and the students attending the meeting pledge an oath of allegiance to "the BCP, the Bulgarian people and to the great Leninist party."

This ceremony is followed by the laying of wreaths and flowers at the munument of Khristo Botev on Okolchitsa Peak, and the live relay ends at 0747 GMT.

ZHIVKOV GREETS WORLD YOUTH FEDERATION ASSEMBLY

AU021521 Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA) -- On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council, the government and the people of Bulgaria and on his personal behalf, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president of Bulgaria, greeted most cordially the participants in the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

With its consistent work in defence of the vital rights and interests of young people from all parts of the world, with its concrete contributions to the development of the festival movement, to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist unity in action and solidarity of the younger generation and with its active support for and participation in the peoples' struggle for peace, for freedom and national liberation, for democracy and social progress, the World Federation of the Democratic Youth became the most representative and prestigious organization of the democratic and progressive youth in the world, stresses the message of greetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Todor Zhivkov has expressed conviction that at present, when the forces of imperialism and reaction are seeking to push mankind into a nuclear catastrophe and threaten the very existence of life and civilization on our planet, the World Federation of the Democratic Youth will unfold its activity on a wider front to mobilize the efforts and the determination of the young people in preserving and strengthening the positions of world peace.

Mr Todor Zhivkov says that the Bulgarian people and the Dimitrov Komsomol, the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, together with all the peace-loving forces on earth, will stay unswervingly in the fore ranks of those who fight devotedly for the translation into reality of the ideals for peace, freedom, security and social progress, for solidarity and fraternity between peoples.

ZHIVKOV LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

AU030744 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0728 GMT on 3 June carries a live relay from Sofia airport on the departure of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, for Austria at the invitation of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The announcer says that at the moment Todor Zhivkov is at the airport and shakes hands with the following persons:

Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, and Kiril Zarev.

Following this, the commander of the special plane, Kotsov, reports that "the airplane was ready to take off. At 0730 GMT the announcer says that the plane has left the airport on its way to Austria and then continues to talk about Bulgarian-Austrian trade and friendly relations.

The live relay from Sofia airport ends at 0734 GMT.

KUCERA-LED DELEGATION MEETS TODOROV, STANISHEV

AU021937 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by its chairman, Mr Bohuslav Kucera, under chairman of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, paid a working visit here at the invitation of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The purpose of the visit was the exchange of information and views in connection with the political situation in Europe and the tasks of the public. The delegation was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and by Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the national peace committee.

ZAREV RECEIVES ANGOLA'S DO NASCIMENTO 2 JUNE

AU021422 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA) -- Today the secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and president of the State Planning Committee, received the member of the Central Committee of the M.P.L.A. [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-]Labor Party, minister of planning and minister of foreign trade of Angola, Mr Lopo do Nascimento. The guest is also co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Angolan commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation and is visiting the country in connection with the fifth session of the commission. A wide range of issues of bilateral economic cooperation were discussed at the session. Special attention was paid to long-term economic ties and to the relations of cooperation in the sphere of planning.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS BUSINESSMEN

AU021425 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA) -- A 16-member Japanese economic delegation is visiting Bulgaria. Among the delegates are representatives of firms specialized in the manufacture and trade in food and tobacco products. The visit has been organized by the commerce and industry chamber in the city of Nagoya.

Today the guests met representatives of Bulgarian business circles. They noted that the aim of their visit was to become familiar with the manufacturing and exporting capacities of Bulgarian organizations. It was found during the talks that Bulgarian-Japanese trade is increasing with every new year. In 1981 bilateral trade amounted to about 123 million dollars which is twice the amount of 1980. It was stressed at the meeting that both the Bulgarian and the Japanese parties to the talks wish to adopt new forms of economic cooperation, among which is industrial cooperation and the foundation of joint companies.

During their stay here the Japanese guests will visit a number of enterprises and business companies.

HUSAK VISIT TO SOVIET UNION CONTINUES 2 JUNE

Talks With Brezhnev

LD021656 Prague CTK in English 1139 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Soviet party and state delegations, led by Presidents Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev, opened talks in the Kremlin here today.

They discussed further promotion of bilateral relations between the Czechoslovak and Soviet communist parties and all-round bilateral cooperation. Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev informed each other about the realization of the programs of the 16th Czechoslovak and 26th Soviet Communist Party Congresses and fulfilment of topical tasks of the construction of a socialist and communist society.

The two sides evaluate the results of joint activities, and discuss the main trends and new spheres of economic cooperation. They will also exchange views on international situation and issues of international communist and workers movement.

The Czechoslovak delegation includes party Presidium members Premier Lubomir Strougal, Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and other officials, and the Soviet side is represented by party Politburo members Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and others.

The delegations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union pointed out in the talks Wednesday the necessity of further developing cooperation between the economies of the two countries and jointly utilizing the findings of scientific-technical progress.

They noted with satisfaction that in all spheres -- policy, economy and culture -- Czechoslovak-Soviet relations are expanding. Friendship between the peoples of the two countries has further strengthened.

Discussing international topics the heads of the delegations, Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev, stated that the two communist parties will make an all-round contribution to strengthening the cohesion of states of the socialist community strengthening their defensive military-political alliance -- the Warsaw Treaty. The determination of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was reiterated to continue support for the Polish United Workers Party and its leadership in the struggle for taking Poland out of a crisis and strengthening the positions of socialism in the country. Solidarity was also expressed with the nations of Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan fighting for defence of revolutionary achievements.

Both sides believe that the situation in the world remains complex. Imperialist forces, especially the United States, are trying to gain military superiority and are starting a new dangerous round of the arms race. In this situation nations have no more important task than to preserve peace and avert nuclear war.

Gustav Husak emphasized the special importance of the new peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev for improving the international situation.

Both sides stressed the need for progress in all talks on arms reduction and in this context pointed out the great importance of the 2nd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament for the cause of peace.

Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev called for an early political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict on a just basis and said that halting of the war in the South Atlantic is a topical task. They called for consistent fulfillment of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference by all signatory states and voiced the conviction that the Madrid meeting should adopt a decision to call a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The talks took place in a fraternal atmosphere of unity and the full agreement of views on all problems discussed.

Awards Chernenko

LD021554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Talks between the CSSR party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, started in the Kremlin today.

On the agenda of the talks is the further deepening of mutual relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU and the all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev informed each other about the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress and about the fulfillment of topical tasks in the building of the socialist and communist society. During the talks both sides are reviewing the results so far of joint work and are discussing the main directions and new spheres of economic cooperation. They will also exchange views on the international situation and questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented in the Kremlin today the order of Klement Gottwald to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed his joy that, during the visit of our party and government delegation to the Soviet Union, he is able to carry out the pleasant task of presenting a high Czechoslovak award, the Order of Klement Gottwald, to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, at the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the occasion of his 70th birthday. He went on to say:

In Socialist Czechoslovakia, we respect you highly, Comrade Chernenko, as a representative of the fraternal party of Soviet communists, a friend of our country and the Czechoslovak people who has contributed significantly to the fact that the relations between our parties and countries are today firm and fraternal and are deepening constantly for the benefit of our nations, in the interests of the common struggle for communist ideals. We appreciate highly, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, Comrade Gustav Husak noted, your devoted work for the CPSU, inspired by loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideas, filled with efforts for the development of the Soviet homeland and the well-being of the Soviet people, the unity of countries of the socialist community, the struggle for the cause of peace and the victory of socialism in the world. Your activity in responsible party and social posts has always been full of Leninist principles and great loyalty to the communist party, the Soviet people, the cause of socialism and communism.

On behalf of the CPCZ, and himself personally, Comrade Gustav Husak cordially congratulated Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on the high distinction awarded to him for his great merits and personal contribution to the strengthening and development of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between our countries and their peoples. At the same time he wished him good health and further successes in his responsible work in the building of a communist society in the Soviet Union, for the further victorious advancement of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko thanked him for the high Czechoslovak distinction and stressed that he sees the award above all as a tribute to the CPSU, of which he has been a member for many years, and as a tribute to the CPSU Central Committee and the great internationalist and the great friend of the Czechoslovak people -- Leonid Brezhnev. He went on to say:

In its everyday, practical work the CPSU is guided by Lenin's behest that internationalism is the source of strength of the party and the people. Speaking about internationalism, we mean above all the strengthening of our mutual ties, our joint strength.

The presentation ceremony was also attended by members of both party and government delegations and other Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives.

Visit Space Control Center

LD021952 Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak followed the Salyut 7-Soyuz T5-Progress 13 space complex in its 6th orbit of the Earth Wednesday from the space flights control centre in Kaliningrad near Moscow.

During their visit Wednesday afternoon chief of the centre Albert Militsyn recalled that it had also controlled the flight of the first international crew in the Interkosmos program, Vladimir Remek of Czechoslovakia and Aleksey Gubarev of the USSR in March 1978.

In the centre's control room the delegation watched the signal panel registering details of the flight of the space complex and listened to conversation with the two cosmonauts on board, Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev.

Reception Remarks Reported

LD021912 Prague CTK in English 1756 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia stands firmly on the side of forces resolutely opposing any sharpening of international tension and all steps increasing the danger of an armed conflict in the world, Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak stressed at Wednesday's reception in honour of the Czechoslovak delegation in the Kremlin.

"We are convinced that mankind has at this time no other more urgent task than the struggle safeguarding peace and disarmament. Our party and all the Czechoslovak people therefore fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, confirmed again at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and other initiatives contained in speeches by the tireless and determined fighter for peace and international detente, Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev," Gustav Husak said.

He went on to stress that the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia -- to create ever better conditions of the life of the broadest strata of the Czechoslovak people -- enjoys full support of the working people.

"It is of extraordinary importance to us that we can rely on its implementation of the understanding of and the wide and ever deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union, and links with member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

Gustav Husak emphasized that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, developed on the tested principles of Marxist-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on joint targets in the construction of socialism and communism and in the struggle for peace and social progress, are really firm ties between equal states resting on the sincere friendship of millions of working people of the two countries.

The Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and their Central Committees are linked by identity of views, deep respect and mutual confidence. Relations between the two parties and states will be further developed.

The promotion of bilateral economic relations and international socialist economic integration, and coordination of the economic policy of the socialist countries are the most efficient way of securing the solution of tasks set by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

"Sincere fraternal friendship and cooperation are also being developed in the spheres of ideology, culture, social organizations, twinned areas, factory teams, schools and institutions," Gustav Husak added.

HUSAK GREETS 11TH WFDY RALLY HELD IN PRAGUE

LD022248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a greetings message to participants in the 11th rally of the WFDY which begins in Prague today. He cordially greeted the participants and guests of the rally and wished every success to the meeting.

The WFDY, the message states, was born out of the young generation's determination not to allow a repetition of the tragedy of world war. As early as 35 years ago, Prague welcomed the first world festival of young people and students which became a marked demonstration of the will of progressive youth of all continents to devote their energies to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and for peace and democracy, cooperation and friendship among peoples, for the rights of young people, and for social progress. For more than 30 years the WFDY has mobilized the young generation of the whole world for achieving these aims.

The message says further that in Czechoslovakia we hold the activity of the WFDY in high esteem. It contributes to strengthening and extending the front of all progressive forces in the world in the historical struggle for lasting peace for all the peoples. In the current conditions of the complex international situation, caused by the dangerous policy of the imperialist forces, it is necessary to avert the threat of armed conflict in order to achieve this aim and to achieve a halt to armaments by joint effort. The path relentlessly advocated by the USSR, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community is fully supported by progressive democratic forces of peace all over the world. Securing peace for the present as well as the future demands the united progress of the coming young generation whose future is being decided today. Young people and the entire working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia, the message says further, stand resolutely by your side. We sincerely praise the effort and the results achieved by the WFDY.

Comrade Gustav Husak assured the participants in the rally that the CPCZ, our entire people, in firm alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, together with the progressive, democratic and national liberation forces, will continue to contribute an all-round share toward the struggle for peace, disarmament, for averting the threat of war, for social justice and a happy future for the young generation.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished the meeting every success and expressed his conviction that those taking part in the 11th WFDY rally will honorably develop the heritage of the international progressive movement of youth in their future work.

GDR'S HONECKER GREETS HUSAK FROM AIRCRAFT

LD022016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, while flying over our territory on the way to the People's Republic of Hungary. He wished the fraternal Czechoslovak people every success in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions for the benefit of the common idea of socialism and peace.

CTK PROTESTS SUDETEN RALLY IN NUREMBERG

LD021640 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun (CTK) -- "The large and strengthening peace movmement in the country of our Western neighbour shows that a large part of the public in the Federal Republic of Germany realizes in the current international situation the necessity of further development of East-West relations," a statement issued by CETEKA said on Wednesday.

A different situation was, however, last weekend in Nuremberg where representatives of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft tried once again to poison the political climate and worsen relations between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany by raising dangerous revanchist demands, the statement said.

This year's so-called "Sudete German Days" became once again a venue of meetings of revanchist and reactionary forces in the FRG. Speeches at the meetings again contained attacks on Czechoslovakia, its state system and the people. Behind the demagogic demands for the "right to the homeland" and to "self-determination" there is in fact nothing else but an effort to revise the results of World War II. These constantly repeated revanchist speeches made by the incorrigible prominent officials of the Sudeten German Landmannschaft are nothing new and only prove the true goals and background of similar meetings.

"Our public, however, cannot remain indifferent to the support granted by West German authorities to forces striving to impede the process of detente and to liquidate everything positive that has been achieved in Czechoslovak-West German relations," the CETEKA statement said.

Therefore Czechoslovak citizens took umbrage at the gross and insulting statements against Socialist Czechoslovakia and its allies, made in Nuremberg by Bavarian Premier Strauss. They remind us of the well-known attempts to distort historical facts and to disrespect lessons of the past.

Together with addresses of other official speakers, these statements once again confirmed that a certain part of West German politicians are still carried away by the waves of the cold war and do not respect obligations adopted at the Helsinki Conference, as well as constructive provisions of the treaty on bases of relations between the two countries, expressing also bilateral interest in establishing good neighbourly relations and contributing to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. Czechoslovakia has always striven to promote relations with FRG on the basis of the U.N. Charter, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and bilateral agreements. This policy proceeds from the essence of the socialist system in this country and its peace [as received] foreign policy.

The statement expressed the conviction that the majority of FRG citizens cannot identify themselves with the revanchist demands of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft and that they are interested, as other European nations, in living in peace and developing mutually beneficial neighbourly relations. This requires good will on both sides and resolute rejection of actions, similar to the Nuremberg meeting, which spoil the international atmosphere, the CETEKA statement added.

LIST OF EXPORT-BANNED ARTICLES PUBLISHED

AU021256 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 29 May 82 p 3

[Reply to a reader's question by Eng Eduard Belan, deputy director of the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Socialist Republic, in the column "Frequency Reader-SMENA-Expert"]

[Text] Frantisek Rakyta, Zilina-Vlcinec: Is it forbidden for Czechoslovak citizens to take some articles out of the CSSR?

[Answer] According to paragraph 7, decree No 9/1980 of the Code of Law and in the reading of decree No 108/1981 of the Code of Law, the export of the following articles listed in amendment No 2 of the above decree -- provided that they were acquired in the CSSR -- is forbidden:

1. foodstuffs of all kinds including beverages, nonessential food products [pochutiny] and tropical and subtropical fruit, excluding fruit from the temperate zone and fresh vegetables
2. cigarettes and other tobacco products
3. cotton fabrics of all kinds
4. plush, velvet and cord fabrics of all kinds
5. knitted outer garments
6. woven and knit underwear
7. baby and children's wear of all kinds
8. bed linen
9. hosiery of all kinds
10. leather garments and fur products of all kinds, including synthetic products
11. blankets, towels and dishcloths
12. footwear of all kinds
13. leather gloves and fancy leather goods
14. artisans and farmer's tools and instruments
15. stainless cutlery and stainless pots and pans
16. articles made out of gold and silver
17. tires and air tubes
18. spare parts for motor vehicles
19. soaps, detergents and cleaning aids
20. down and down products
21. antiques

The following are exempted from this ban:

1. articles that are physically taken out by a Czechoslovak person to adequately satisfy his personal needs during the journey from the CSSR or during his temporary stay abroad -- articles that fall into the category of travel requisites

2. Articles that are taken out of the country by a physical Czechoslovak person in connection with his move. As of 1 June 1982 it is possible in justified cases to grant special permits for a single, nonrecurring export of articles whose export is otherwise banned. For articles whose value does not exceed KCS1,000, these permits are issued by the pertinent customs office depending on the place of residence; for articles worth up to KCS5,000 by the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Socialist Republic or the Customs Directorate of the Czech Socialist Republic; and for articles exceeding the value of KCS5,000 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade-Central Customs Administration.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON PARTY COMMITTEES' TASKS

AU011710 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Decisive Task"]

[Excerpts] The entire society is waging an earnest struggle for fulfilling the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions. In this struggle a significant task has been given the party's basic organizations. Their authority and influence in the working collective are considerably influencing the results. The strength of the party core does not lie in the communists' numbers, but primarily in their organizational and ideopolitical unity, in their convincing activity among others, in their exemplary work and life, in their well-considered course when overcoming obstacles and difficulties and rectifying shortcomings.

The recent public party meetings again confirmed the significance of a frank communist word, said at the right time; they confirmed the successful mobilization of the people for fulfilling the congress program. Actually, the communists cannot fulfill the congress conclusions on their own. This can be carried out only with the active support of the working people. Both party members and basic orgnaizations play a decisive role in this.

This was also stressed by the recent international conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers parties which was held in Prague. The exchange of experience in orienting basic orgnaizations toward the main tasks in the economic and social advance, in applying the Leninist principles and style, methods and forms of party work in raising the quality of the membership base, in the working people's socialist education, and particularly in enhancing the communists' responsibility and their vanguard role, all this documented that problems similar to those that are being solved by our own party are also being solved by the other countries of the socialist community in fulfilling the conclusions of their congresses.

New tasks, and the more complicated domestic and international conditions, are raising the demands placed on the art of organizing, educating and mobilizing working people for devoted and aware work. The experience of Soviet communists is of particular value here. The conference stressed that the party's leading role is materialized particularly in the activity of basic organizations, as the political core of working collectives. That is why the realization of the party's policy and the consolidation of its ties with the people primarily depend on the good and efficient work of basic organizations.

The role and significance of basic CPCZ organizations in fulfilling the conclusions of basic CPCZ organizations in fulfilling the conclusions of the party's 16th Congress are above all enhanced by the complicated nature of the current tasks. The action ability of organizations, their responsibility in selecting and distributing cadres, the effectiveness of their political-organizational and political-educational work, and their consistency in applying the right of control are becoming increasingly prominent. Many functionaries seem not to have grasped that the decisive thing in strengthening party ranks is not so much the fulfillment of the number of planned candidate members, as their quality, the cohesion of their ranks, the communists' awareness and their inspiring example for others. The people must see, and become convinced, that the communists are speaking the same language. Then they will hold the communists' endeavor to resolve everyday tasks in greater respect; they will follow them and have trust in the party.

In places where the communists try to find excuses for shortcomings and problems and obviously try to circumvent them, where they tread water or even where some of them become resigned in resolving problems, there the party's authority will not be enhanced.

The people assess the party also according to the stances and acts of individual communists, according to their effort to change what is bad, and to rectify mistakes. For instance, they form their opinion also according to how responsibly a party committee resolves their suggestion at a public party meeting and, especially, according to whether things change after that.

In places where the party's authority is weakened, one frequently has to regain it by long and laborious effort, since the people's way of thinking and their attitude toward the party and the socialist society are considerably damaged. The comrades in the Orlicak Chocen enterprise could convince themselves of this: It was exactly the authority of party organizations that has suffered great rifts in the past few years, and now it is being only gradually renewed. That is why so much depends on the authority of every communist -- a natural, unenforced authority stemming from his profession and political talents, from his fearlessness, sincerity, truthfulness and honesty.

The basic organizations' responsibility for the selection of cadres is also growing. Today the party demands from the economic executive not only innovative, purposeful and systematic work, but above all a political approach to resolving problems, a consistent enforcement of social interests. This is not simple. Many a time this requires also personal courage, perhaps even unpopular measures. But there is no other way.

A political approach to economic problems does not mean "concealment" behind a party body's decision or its use as an "alibi" for one's own decision. Economic executives and directors should themselves know the way to party committees, every time the nature of their problems demands this. An economic executive cannot wait for the committee to call him, cannot camouflage and conceal problems and shortcomings from it; he must honestly point them out and submit his own suggestions for resolving and overcoming them. But some of them are still maintaining a supercilious and disregarding attitude toward the work of the committee and basic organization; and whenever the latter applies its right of control, they regard this work as the organization's "sticking its nose into matters that do not concern it." Such executives not only fail to grasp that their function had been entrusted to them by the party, they cannot even master the current tasks without party support. It is impossible to rely only on technical-organizational measures in ensuring the production tasks. No executive can do without political-organizational and political-educational work. This must be realized; and the forms and methods of work must also be changed accordingly.

The demands set by the current period are so great that the lenient, "good" executives, who evade conflicts and fail to call specific people to personal responsibility for their specific mistakes, cannot pass muster; the same applies to executives who succumb to complacency although their plant is not fulfilling its tasks. Do they perhaps believe that their shortcomings will be "hidden" within the framework of the concern or enterprise? What an erroneous and shortsighted notion!

That is why the committees of basic organizations must systematically evaluate the activity of every leading economic employee, why they must be demanding and critical toward them and assess them according to their partyminded, principled, comradely attitude to subordinates, and according to how effectively they are influencing the working collective.

The basic organizations must also operate more efficiently among the working collectives. They must give more support to the enterprising people who are contributing, by their constructive deeds, toward our fulfilling the congress program, who are inspiring the others by their own example and who are determining the "score" for them.

The party's activity in working collectives primarily envisages purposeful work with a specific person -- a struggle for his mind, and simultaneously also concern for his justified needs and requirements, for improving the people's working conditions, life and leisure.

In this important period the basic organization must greatly intensify its rights of control toward economic management, it must not be satisfied with receiving informative reports from economic workers which tell it nothing. The communists must leave a members meeting unified, and with a clearcut orientation.

We have many tasks before us. Nobody will fulfill them for us. We must do this ourselves.

BRIEFS

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL -- At its 25 May session, chaired by J. Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Czech National Council, the Council's Presidium discussed -- in the presence of S. Razl, Czech deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission, and Czech minister of finance J. Tlapak -- the Czech Government report on the state plan for national economic development 1981-85 for the Czech Socialist Republic, and also the government report on the realization and deepening of the Set of Measures. In the presence of F. Sramek, Czech minister of construction and technology, the Presidium dealt with the rationalization of consumption and utilization of fuel, energy, raw and other materials. The session concluded by studying the report on the innovation activity, quality and technical standards of products in the furniture industry. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Czech 26 May 82 p 2 AU]

PRIVATE PLOT USERS -- The Czech Union of Small Gardeners has over 370,000 members and is supplying 60 percent of fruit procured by the state. Last year the members sold more than 17,000 tons of vegetables for the domestic market. Although up to 80,000 hectares of land are lying fallow in the CSSR, the national committees -- for instance in central Bohemia or northern Moravia -- are not alloting it speedily to those interested in cultivating a 4-hectare plot, as permitted by the government resolution. About 30,000 people are currently waiting for their plot. Young families have preferential treatment in the distribution of plots. Although the yields appear only after 2-3 years and the plot requires about Kcs 30,000 investment, the national committees are offering plots envisaged for long-term cultivation only for a couple of years' use. Unlike the GDR, the CSSR has no state subsides for this. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 May 82 p 7 AU]

COMMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN AGREEMENT

LD030834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0105 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Under the headline "Ten Years of the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary on Thursday:

Ten years ago, on 3 June 1972, the four-power agreement on West Berlin came into force. As a result of the constructive policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other states of the socialist community, as well as the sense of reality and reason on the part of all those involved in the negotiations, the prerequisites were created for West Berlin, instead of being a trouble spot and source of cold war, to become an element of peace and cooperation. As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed, an important foundation was thereby laid for safeguarding peace and detente in Europe, which was a step for the benefit of all peoples.

Developments since then have fully confirmed this assessment. The recognition contained in the four-power agreement of the political territorial realities on German soil, including the fact that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and is not governed by it, as well as the manifold regulations made on this basis for the practical improvement of West Berlin's situation, have facilitated a noticeable amelioration of the situation. Four-power agreement has thus proved to be a vivid example of the beneficial effect of treaties based on understanding between states with different social systems on the basis of equality and equal respect for their legitimate rights and interests.

In accordance with its policy aimed at peace and peaceful coexistence, the GDR has contributed substantially to this end. Since West Berlin lies in the middle of the GDR and all its links with the outside pass through GDR territory, important practical arrangements as part of the four-power agreement only became possible as a result of the agreements concluded between the GDR and the USSR. During the ensuing period, however, the GDR also undertook diverse initiatives to gradually develop normal relations between the GDR and West Berlin, to resolve outstanding questions in an orderly manner and thus contribute to peace at this point of the dividing line between the two systems.

Evidence of this is found not only in the agreements and regulations on tourist and visitors' traffic between citizens of the GDR and West Berlin, which only recently were expanded by additional clauses, but also in the agreements on improvements in transport links between the FRG and West Berlin, by rail links and waterways and through the construction of a new motorway and the renewal and extension of others. More than a few agreements serve West Berlin's economic requirements and have helped to preserve jobs. They all have improved West Berlin's living conditions and impressively proved the value of good relations with the GDR for West Berlin's population and economy.

Although this must also be conceded by the Senate in West Berlin, certain circles behind the Senate today deny these positive results and do not cease making pronouncements in contradiction to the unequivocal stipulations of the four-power agreement with the aim of undermining the foundations on which this agreement is based.

Despite their knowledge of the facts accusations are loudly uttered against the GDR and attempts are made to interfere in its internal affairs and to give it orders. Provocateurs and criminal elements continue unhindered. For example, despite repeated demands nothing is done in West Berlin to end the illegal speculation with the GDR mark.

It is obvious that this does not correspond with the principle of the four-power agreement and the agreement on tourism and visitors for developing communications between the GDR and West Berlin and does not help to improve the existing situation. The rejection of talks on a number of specific issues, which are actually in urgent need of solution because they would contribute to improving relations with the GDR and would lead to further alleviations for the people, shows the background of verbal pledges.

As far as the GDR is concerned, it will continue with the USSR and the other fraternal states to work in the interests of peace and detente with the aim of seeing that West Berlin can live normally and calmly. It will, therefore, always stand up for the unrestricted implementation of the four-power agreement and advocate that issues of joint interest be settled to mutual benefit. The past years point to the conclusion, in this respect, that realistically-minded forces in the FRG and West Berlin have apparently also realized that, by contrast, all attempts to test how much strain can be placed on the four-power agreement can only have damaging effects.

PRESS REPORTS ON YOUTH PEACE MOVEMENT MEETINGS

Honecker Greets Youths

AU021219 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 May 82 p 3

[Text] The SED Central Committee has conveyed most cordial greetings to the participants of the "Days of Friendship Between the Youth of the GDR and the CSSR." The message signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, reads as follows:

Dear friends! On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I convey to you, the members of the Socialist Youth Union of the CSSR and the members of the FDJ, most cordial greetings on the "Days of Friendship Between the Youth of the GDR and the CSSR."

During your meeting in Magdeburg you demonstrated your deep solidarity with socialism and your unshakeable will to do everything for securing peace. There is nothing more important than to preserve peace. Our GDR, firmly allied with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, is unswervingly guided in its policy by that.

Our party and our government agree with the youth which unanimously condemns NATO's intensified armament and the confrontational imperialist policy. It says "no" to the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe, it says "yes" to the proposals of the Soviet Union for disarmament and for securing peace. This is impressively reflected in the Whitsun meetings of the youth which are presently taking place everywhere in our country.

Your meeting of friendship will contribute to strengthening the fraternal community of our peoples and giving new stimuli to its work for strengthening socialism. Thus the FDJ and the CSSR Youth Union are continuing the revolutionary traditions of our parties which are linked with the life and struggle of Ernst Thaelmann and Klement Gottwald. In their spirit you will exchange the experiences in the communist education of the youth and make new friendships.

We are confident that the "Days of Friendship Between the Youth of the GDR and the CSSR" will make an important contribution to implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress. The SED Central Committee wishes all participants of the meeting and the Magdeburg hosts cheerful and eventful days.

Whitsun Youth Meetings

AU021151 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 82 p 1

[ND report on Whitsun meetings of GDR youth on 31 May]

[Summary] "The Whitsun meetings of youth showed the enthusiastic commitment of the young generation of the GDR to peace and socialism." According to Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, over 4 million FDJ members, Pioneers, youth of all strata, other citizens and many foreign citizens working or studying in the GDR participated in the events. "At 3,000 events, including 170 major rallies, it was declared: All strength for consolidating our socialist home country! Create peace against NATO arms!"

The participants drafted letters to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and expressed their full support for the recent Soviet peace proposals and the "appeal to the youth of the world" of the 19th Komsomol Congress. At the various peace rallies in which the first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships participated, representatives of the GDR Peace Council and the parties and organizations united in the GDR National Front -- like Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, and Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front -- also addressed the participants. "Also participating were delegations of the WFDY, the International Union of Students and delegations from the peace councils of Denmark, the Netherlands, and Austria."

Axen, Verner Meet Youths

AU021152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Summary] Magdeburg (ADN) -- "On Sunday evening the Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, Hermann Axen and Paul Verner, received the participants in the 'Days of Friendship Between the Youth of the GDR and the CSSR' for friendly talks in Magdeburg."

Paul Verner briefed Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, on the successful work of the GDR working people and the initiatives of the youth for implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Verner stressed that the Magdeburg peace demonstration is an example of the youth's desire for peace and proof that the FDJ is an active helper and reliable fighting reserve of the SED at any time. Jaroslav Jeneral stressed the firm alliance of the youth of the two countries.

At a cordial meeting with the CSSR and the GDR participants in the Magdeburg rally, Hermann Axen stressed the importance of the youth meeting as an expression of the will for peace of the young generation.

KESSLER RECEIVES CONGO MILITARY DELEGATION

LD021352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- On behalf of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and head of the National People's Army [NVA] Political Main Administration on Wednesday received a military delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo. It is led by Col Raymond Ngollo, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Congolese Labor Party and minister delegate to the Presidency for National Defense. The deputation, which also includes Maj Edouard Okombi, head of the Political Main Administration of the Congolese People's Army, was welcomed with military ceremony on its arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

During the cordial reception in the Defense Ministry, Colonel General Kessler briefed the guests on the SED's military policy, the most urgent concern of which is to safeguard peace and socialist achievements. Minister Ngollo said he was convinced that the exchange of experience will provide valuable stimuli for strengthening the People's Republic of the Congo's national defense.

Colonel General Kessler then gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation. In toasts Colonel General Kessler and Colonel Ngollo stressed that the military delegation's visit will contribute toward further deepening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation formed in the anti-imperialist struggle between the two peoples and their armies.

Earlier, the defense minister of the People's Republic of the Congo laid wreaths at the Unter den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism and at the Monument to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow.

GDR'S ERICH HONECKER CONTINUES VISIT 2 JUNE

Welcoming Ceremony Reported

LD021130 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Jun (MTI) -- In Parliament Square a guard of honour of the Hungarian People's Army and thousands of workers of Budapest were waiting for the GDR party and government delegation, headed by Erich Honecker.

Present to greet Erich Honecker, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar, accompanying him, and the other members of the delegation were political committee members deputy prime minister Gyorgy Aczel, HSWP CC Secretaries Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front; furthermore: Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Deputy Premiers, Lajos Faluvegi and Jozef Marjai, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, several other members of the government, and numerous other leading public personalities. Bela Szalai, Hungary's ambassador to Berlin, and Rudolf Rossmeisl, the GDR's ambassador to Budapest were also there. Several leaders and attaches of foreign representations in Budapest also attended the event.

Following the festive welcoming ceremony, the hosts and the guests introduced to one another the public personalities and the members of the diplomatic corps attending the event.

Delegation Lays Wreaths

LD021816 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Jun (MTI) -- The GDR party and government delegation laid a wreath on the Hungarian Heroes' Monument in Budapest Heroes Square and the Soviet Heroes' Monument in Szabadsag Square today.

Talks Begin

LD021822 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 June (MTI) -- The Hungary-GDR plenary talks commenced in Budapest's parliament today afternoon.

The Hungarian delegation to the talks was headed by Jajos Kadar and comprised Gyorgy Lazar, Ferenc Havasi, Jozsef Marjai, Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Committee, Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Bela Szalai.

Erich Honecker led the GDR negotiating group which included Willi Stoph, Gunther Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany -- members of the SUPG Political Committee -- Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for the supply of materials; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gunther Siebber, head of the SUPG CC International Department; and Rudolf Rossmeisi.

More on Talks

LD021824 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Jun (MTI) -- As it has been reported, plenary Hungarian-GDR talks started earlier today in Budapest.

The Hungarian negotiating party is led by Janos Kadar and the GDR one by Erich Honecker.

In the course of the talks, marked by a cordial atmosphere, the sides informed each other on the activity of the HSWP and the GSUP, the results achieved in building socialism both in Hungary and the GDR and the state of the countries. They exchanged views on current world affairs, and timely issues of the international communist and working class movement.

The meeting, where the opportunities for the development of the two countries' cooperation were also surveyed, was also attended by the experts of the delegations.

Kadar Awarded

LD022302 Budapest Domestic TV Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] At the time of our broadcast, the Parliament House is the scene of an important event. On the occasion of Janos Kadar's 70th birthday, the leader of the GDR delegation is honoring Kadar with a high decoration. Akos Moldovan reports from Delegation Hall of Parliament House.

[Moldovan] Good Evening. We are waiting in Delegation Hall with the television newsreel cameras so that we can broadcast the award ceremony. The participants in the event are already assembling here in Delegation Hall. Premier Gyorgy Lazar is already here and I also see several members of the MSZMP Politburo, some of the Central Committee members, ministers, state secretaries and leaders of social organs. Members of the GDR party and government delegation are arriving now, led by Premier Willi Stoph. They are taking their seats. Naturally, more than a dozen journalists, film and photo reporters who have come from GDR, are waiting with us for the event to begin. The guests of honor have just arrived. Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker have entered Delegation Hall. As you can see, Pal Losonczi is with them. Now they are taking their seats at the microphone.

[Begin Honecker speaking in German followed by Hungarian translation] Esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, in recognition of the merits you have achieved in developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic as well as in recognition of your untiring work for the strenghtneing of socialism and strenghtening of peace, it is a pleasure for me to present you the Order of Karl Marx, our country's highest decoration which is bestowed on the occasion of your 70th anniversary.

We know and esteem you as the loyal son of the Hungarian working class and the unfaltering fighter for the realization of communist ideals. You entered the ranks of communist fighters in your early youth and became an active member of the party of the working class. The path of your political life has gone through many trials which have more than once been hard. You have always, even in the most difficult situations, acted as a steadfast revolutionary. Our party and our people have great esteem for the significant work you have done in the anti-fascist resistance struggle fought for the liberation of the Hungarian people, in building a socialist society in Hungary, in dispersing the counterrevolution, in the creative work pursued to strengthen the course (?here) of socialism and in the interest of ensuring world peace.

Dear Comrade Janos Kadar, has stood at the head of the MSZMP Central Committee for more than a quarter of a century. Your name is the one that is most closely connected with strengthening the socialist positions of the Hungarian People's Republic and with the results, that create deep impressions, which your country has achieved in building developed socialism.

The merits you acquired for deepening the fraternal alliance with the CPSU, the Soviet Union and with the other parties and states of the socialist countries' community are known throughout the world. In you we honor an outstanding functionary of the Hungarian and the international workers' movement, a true friend of the GDR. You have always worked with great personal commitment in the interest of the friendship and the close, trusting cooperation of our parties, states and peoples. Dear Comrade Janos Kadar, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the communists and all of the people of the GDR, I offer my heartfelt congratulations for your decoration, the Order of Karl Marx. We wish you good health and further success in your responsible work for the benefit of Socialist Hungary and in the interest of our common cause, socialism and peace. [applause]

[Begin Kadar in Hungarian followed by German translation] Dear Comrade Honecker, I have known you and many members of the SED Central Committee and Government, the hard working people of the GDR, for a long time. I highly value the historical work that you have created in the heart of Europe, in strengthening the first German socialist state. This state strives for the prosperity of your people, and it is a very important factor for peace in Europe. An old, strong friendship links our parties, our countries, our peoples. This is why I highly value the consideration which you have given me on my birthday and the fact that you have honored me with this high decoration. I am grateful to you and to all of my friends in the GDR who have thought of me on this occasion. I give my thanks for the decoration, especially for your presenting it to me personally. I reciprocate my heartfelt good wishes. I can promise that I will continue to be loyal to our common principles and to the cause of (?our friendship). Thank you again. [applause]

Kadar Dinner Speech

LD022344 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Akos Moldovan reports from the Parliament Building on the banquet given in honor of the GDR delegation.

[Moldovan] As you can see on your television screens, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar have just entered and you now see Pal Losonczi. The guests are gathering for the banquet. About 80 invited guests will attend this dinner. You can now see several members of the MSZMP Politburo, many members of the government's Central Committee and several members of the Presidential Council. Leaders of the social and mass organizations are also present. Of course, you also see the guests, the members of the GDR negotiating delegation. Now Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, is rising to speak.

[Kadar] Much esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear comrades and friends. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian communists and our people engaged in building socialism, I warmly greet here in our midst our friend, Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the outstanding personality of the German and international communist movement. I greet every member of the GDR party and government delegation and all of our dear guests.

Our party, government and people highly appreciate the strong internationalist, fraternal friendship between the MSZMP and the SED, between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR, and their traditionally good cooperation. Your delegation's current visit is an event of outstanding significance in our relations. Our meeting provides an opportunity to become more thoroughly acquainted with each other's experiences gained in the cause of socialist building work and to exchange opinions on the topical issues of the international situation and the international workers' movement.

The discussions which we had today also demonstrate that our views are identical on all important questions of principle and on all political issues. There is a sincere intention on both sides to develop the many-sided cooperation which is mutually advantageous for both countries, the many-sided relations which exist between the two parties, and to further strengthen the friendship between our peoples.

Dear Comrades, our people observe the GDR workers' great achievements in building the socialist society with respect. We congratulate you with all our hearts on the great, internationally known and acknowledged successes which you have attained, with the leadership of the party, in implementing the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. We are filled with great joy when we see that the immortal teachings of the founders of scientific socialism, Kark Marx and Friedrich Engels, are being realized in the first socialist state on the German workers and peasants.

At the present time, when the deepening of the crisis of the capitalist economy threatens the existence of millions of people even in the most industrially advanced capitalist countries, it is of particularly great significance that the people of the GDR have found the road of their development and advancement in socialist society. During the past decade the GDR has won worldwide esteem with its achievements in constructive work and with its active international activities. Our people know and highly appreciate the endeavors which the socialist German state has made to preserve peoples' security, and to advance the causes of national independence, social progress, socialism and peace. The GDR is an outstandingly important and effective factor of European peace and security.

Esteemed guests, dear comrades, the decades which have passed since the liberation have brought changes of historical significance in the life of the Hungarian people as well. The most important result of our people's self-sacrificing struggle and work is that the people's power is firm in our country; the working classes and strata of our society, the workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, party members and nonmembers, people with different world outlooks, are working with common agreement for the attainment of our joint socialist goals. Our people understood the resolutions of our party's 12th congress; they have approved our program for building the country and have expressed this with their everyday work as well as with their willingness to actively participate in their realization.

The tasks of the work of socialist construction are more complex today than they were in the past because, just like other socialist countries, we have arrived at a stage of development where the requirement to improve the quality of our work in the economy and in every sphere of social life has a greater emphasis than before. Taking into consideration the complexity of the tasks facing us and the less favorable international circumstance, our party's most recent 12th congress could realistically make it our goal only to preserve our socialist achievements and their enrichment within the scope of our possibilities; and to secure the equilibrium of our economy, the defense and strengthening of the standard of living which we have attained and thereby bring about the firm foundations for further advance. It testifies to the political maturity of our people that they understand that in the modern world, which is burdened with tensions and struggling with economic difficulties, this is a goal for which it is worth working and struggling. Amidst the present more difficult circumstances, the mutual trust that exists between the party and the people is of particularly great significance. This is our greatest internal resource.

The activities of the extremist NATO circles and the many unsolved issues and conflicts have caused the international situation to become more tense recently. This situation carries with it a danger which threatens every people of the world. The Hungarian people want peace; they have plans for peaceful building work.

The greatest international guarantee for the realization of our plans is the fact that we belong to the fraternal community of the socialist countries. The Warsaw Treaty organization dependably protects our socialist system from every external threat. We are profoundly interested in the development of the socialist economic integration that is developing within the framework of CEMA, which is an indispensable support for our building work. In addition to fully mobilizing our domestic resources in the development of our socialist society, the USSR, the GDR and the many-sided cooperation with the other socialist countries will play an outstanding role in the future, as has been the case in the past. Our system of alliance, the Warsaw Treaty, does not threaten anyone. Its most important goal is to eliminate the danger of a thermonuclear war threatening the world with annihilation, to reduce the extent of military opposition, to guarantee the equal security of every country at the lowest possible level of armaments. The fundamental way to achieve this can only be by reaching honest, just agreements -- which do not harm anyone's interests -- concerning the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, of European nuclear instruments, and of every weapon of mass destruction. The sincere endeavor to attain this goal, the willingness to engage in negotiations without preconditions, was manifested once again most recently in those highly important Soviet proposals which were outlined by Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev at the Komsomol Congress. We received the new, responsible initiative of the Soviet Union with full agreement. We are ready to do everything possible to defend the achievements of detente.

In recent months I have had a number of opportunities to hold discussions with leading Western European politicians. For us one of the most important experiences of these meetings was that in the capitalist countries of Europe there are a significant number of highly influential political personalities who, while evaluating the causes of the dangerous situation which has arisen in the world differently from us, agree with us on the need to eliminate these dangers and to settle the disputed issues by way of negotiation. We are also witnesses to the fact that an unprecedentedly large anti-war mass movement has developed in Western Europe and North America alike opposed to the adventurist endeavors of the extremist imperialist circles. All of this provides a basis for the hope that finally rational sense will prevail and humanity will succeed in avoiding not only the consequences of a war-like catastrophe but also the dangers and burdens of the continuation of the arms race.

Dear Comrade Honecker, dear guests and friends, we signed the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries 15 years ago and renewed it 5 years ago. This treaty provides a comprehensive and appropriate framework for the development of our political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations, for the strengthening of the friendship between our peoples. Our talks today also demonstrate that there are also further opportunities for cooperation between our parties and countries. I am certain that the many-sided development of our relations equally serves the interests of our peoples and the international cause of social progress, socialism and peace. I take this opportunity to wish all the best, successful work to the SED and the workers of the GDR in the construction of the developed socialist society, in the further development of your country, on behalf of our party, our people and myself. I raise my glass to the unbreakable friendship between our peoples, to the internationalist cooperation of our parties, to the further fruitful development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR, to the further successes to the SED, to the health of Comrade Erich Honecker and to all of our dear guests and everyone present. [applause]

Honecker Dinner Speech

LD022346 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Speech delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at 2 June dinner in Budapest's parliament building -- live or recorded; in German with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Janos Kadar, dear Hungarian comrades and friends, permit me to express my thanks once again for the invitation and for the very cordial reception.

It is a great pleasure for us that once again we can be the guests of friends with whom we have been linked by close ties for decades. The fraternal alliance between our parties, states and peoples in the joint struggle waged for socialism and peace is stronger than ever before. Our friendship has strengthened in the cause of class struggles. The Hungarian Republic of Councils was one of the glorious events of the international revolutionary movement. German revolutionaries also defended the Republic of Councils, side by side with their Hungarian class brothers. The alliance of German and Hungarian communists also strengthened during the years of fascist barbarism and the war. These traditions are also alive in the GDR and this is expressed not least in the fact that many collectives and institutions bear the names of outstanding Hungarian communists, such as Bela Kun, Ferenc Muennich, Gyula Alpari and Sandor Vegh.

Our peoples took their fate into their own hands after being liberated from fascism by the glorious Soviet army. With that liberation they also set the foundations of our new, socialist relations. As a result of the purposeful policies of the SED and the MSZMP, these relations have developed splendidly. This is reflected by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, signed 5 years ago in Berlin during your visit, esteemed Janos Kadar. At the same time this treaty also indicates the new stage, the higher level of development of our relations. Cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological spheres occupies the role that it should; it is developing in a positive and continuous manner. It is highly significant in increasing the production of the economies of both countries and contributes to the strengthening of the socialist community. It is our firm intention to expand trade, coproduction and specialization. Research collectives are working together in the two countries on the development of new technologies which are economical in terms of energy and raw materials. The specialists of both countries cooperate in the construction of the Greifswalk and Paks nuclear power stations. It should not go without mention that the GDR is helping with technical equipment in the construction of the world-famous Budapest opera house, while Hungarian technicians are helping in the construction of high performance car service stations in our country.

Relations are fruitful in the intellectual and cultural spheres as well. These contribute to closeness and familiarization with the achievements in the fraternal country by the young people of our countries. Workers, researchers, teachers and artists can gain valuable experiences if they visit the institutions of the partner country. In the last decade and a half approximately 40,000 Hungarian young people worked for a period of 3 years each in GDR factories. Our relations are characterized by mutual benefit and true friendship.

The Hungarian people's achievements in the sphere of building socialism have impressed us deeply. One can find everywhere how profoundly the life of the people has been changed by the power of the workers and peasants. The workers are successfully realizing the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, developing the developed socialist society. This is how the Hungarian People's Republic is making progress, in firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the socialist community. Hungary is a stable, socialist country which enjoys great esteem everywhere in the world. We congratulate you on this with all our hearts, dear Hungarian comrades and friends.

Dear comrades and friends, everyone knows that the present international situation is indeed not the best policy of confrontation and increased rearmament pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, undermines peace. At the same time it becomes all the more clear that increased endeavors are needed from all those forces which want to protect humanity from the hell of a nuclear world war. The arms race must be brought to an end, and disputed international issues must be settled by way of negotiaton. There is no rational alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

This is a recognition which for a long time has not been limited to our socialist community; many capitalist governments and bourgeois politicians belonging to the most diverse political camps have also made it their guiding principle. Moreover, I think it is not an exaggeration to say that the many millions of people who demand peace and the prevention of a nuclear death see constructive negotiations as the way out of the dead end into which the policy of rearmament is trying to force humanity. To negotiate and not to shoot; at a time when there is no place in our world that could escape the danger of destruction, this is the alpha and omega of every rational policy and the hope of the peoples.

We have agreed with you that the far-reaching proposals put forward recently by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev form a constructive basis for an agreement that would practically advance arms limitation and disarmament. Comrade Brezhnev's stance at the 19th Komsomol Congress opened the way to agreements of this sort. We also fully support the idea of a meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. We evaluate as a positive step the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to begin official talks in Geneva on 29 June on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. We favor the policy of arms limitation and disarmament in line with the principles of equality and equal security. We take a stand for the continuation of detente and international cooperation.

Cooperation benefits all the peoples. This is true not least of Europe. For that reason as well, resistance is growing to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the western region of our continent, as planned by the NATO Brussels resolution, which would multiply the dangers threatening peace. The demand to end the policy of confrontation and return to detente is being voiced ever more loudly in Western Europe as well. We contribute to this by taking the Helsinki Final Act as the basis for our relations with the capitalist countries. Naturally, however, this must be based on mutuality.

In view of the current international situation, it is necessary to further strengthen the community of socialist states and to deepen cooperation in every direction within the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA. The GDR will also continue in the future to actively contribute to the coordinated foreign political activities of our alliance. We view as the most important goal of our foreign policy the preservation of peace, the most valuable thing humanity possesses. [passage indistinct]

Dear Comrade Janos Kadar, dear comrades and friends, in the GDR life carries on under the aegis of the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. The initiatives of the workers, the achievements in the sphere of work competititon, significantly increase the strength of our economy and thereby make it possible to secure and gradually raise the material and cultural standard of living. This readiness for creative work, this trust of the people in our policy, strengthen us in our confidence that we shall overcome the difficult problems of the 1980's. On our return from the Hungarian People's Republic, we shall be able to state that our negotiations here have been very rich in results, that they demonstrate the complete identity of our views on every decisive issue of the construction of socialism and in the evaluation of the international situation. It is my firm conviction that our meeting will provide important new impetus in the 1980's for the further development of the relations between our parties, states and peoples, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

I can assure you, my dear Hungarian comrades, that the GDR will do everything in its power to deepen and perfect this friendly unison for the benefit of our peoples. I ask you to raise your glasses and let us drink to the fighting unity of the SED and MSZMP, the fraternal friendship between our states and peoples, our community, the further successes of peace and socialism and to your personal health, esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, and to the health of every Hungarian comrade present here. [applause]

KADAR GREETS PCI'S BERLINGUER ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU261159 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 May 82 p 8

["Letter From Janos Kadar to Enrico Berlinguer"]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has greeted in a letter, on behalf of the Central Committee, PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

PUJA ENDS TALKS IN OTTAWA, MEETS TRUDEAU

LD030836 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Hungarian-Canadian foreign ministerial talks have ended in Ottawa. On the second day of the exchange of views Frigyes Puja and Mark MacGuigan reviewed bilateral relations. They noted that the two countries' relations are developing favorably and that there are many possibilities for increasing economic cooperation.

Frigyes Puja was received also by Trudeau, Canadian prime minister.

After the conclusion of the official program, the Hungarian foreign minister will go to the province of Alberta.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION LEADER DIES -- Budapest, 28 May (MTI) -- Antal Simon, an outstanding personality of the Hungarian and international trade union movement, member of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the Ministers Trade Union, has died at the age of 62 following a short, grave illness. Beginning in 1950 and till his death, Antal Simon worked at the Hungarian Miners Trade Union. From 1965 till his retirement in 1980, he was the organization's general secretary and then he was elected its president. As a member of the Administrative Committee of the Ministers' Trade Union International and president of its Audit Committee, he had been active also in the international miners' movement. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 28 May 82 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH PDRY -- Aden, 31 May (MTI) -- The friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic in Budapest in November 1981, has come into force with the exchange of ratification documents. The relevant papers were initialled by Lajos Benczekovits, Hungarian ambassador to Aden, and Salim Salih Muhammad, foreign minister of the Yemen PDR. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

NAVY HOLDS JOINT EXERCISE WITH USSR, GDR

LD021722 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] [No dateline received] On the occasion of joint exercises of the USSR, GDR and Polish navies, a friendship rally has been held at the Okaywie Stadium.

CZYREK'S WARSAW SPEECH ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD021844 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun (PAP) -- Attempts to isolate Poland in the world made by West European countries, and, especially, the American administration have failed. Equally, it has proved impossible to "internationalize" Polish matters in the world. No one can say today that the Polish card is played when problems brought on by the international situation are solved, Poland's foreign affairs minister, Jozef Czyrek, told a joint meeting of the presidia of the Polish Peace Committee and the Polish Socialist Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

At the U.N. General Assembly second special session devoted to disarmament, which opens in New York on 7 June, Poland will demonstrate an active and constructive posture, in keeping with the to-date assumptions and traditions of the Polish foreign policy, said Minister Czyrek, adding that for Poland the session will be also the venue of important meetings with many distinguished representatives of Western states.

These will serve to break the political blockade of our country in the international arena and enhance definite progress of the dialogue observing the principles of not meddling in our domestic affairs, non-interference, and mutual respect, said the minister.

Czyrek disclosed that the announced visit of a Polish delegation headed by General Jaruzelski to Romania will take place the coming Friday.

The participants in the meeting approved a statement which, pointing to dangers which the arms race poses to the peaceful development of the world, appeals to international public opinion for untiring efforts to arrest the escalation of armaments and avert the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Minister Czyrek also said that the service that Poland's foreign policy was doing to the national interest today signified the struggle for overcoming the crisis in every aspect.

"It signifies the strengthening and expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries...the restoration of Poland's position in cooperation with her socialist allies." This year's past Polish visits to socialist countries as well as the coming visit to Romania "turn on a green light for a comprehensive development of our country's relations with socialist partners and allies and ensure to Poland the indispensable political and economic support," the minister said.

Referring to the NATO and particularly U.S. policy against Poland the minister denounced it as "a flagrant form of meddling in our internal affairs. There can be no discussion on matters of principle that concern our sovereignty and our right to decide on our own Polish issues."

Mr Czyrek added that the Western attempts to politically isolate Poland on the international arena "have been failing."

Passing on to the West's economic restrictions against Poland Minister Czyrek recalled the recent Polish proposal for an international accord on economic security measures. The proposal made at a recent Polish Sejm session and repeated to a session of the economic commission for Europe calls for excluding from economic blockades such necessities as food, health protection and production of hygiene articles. "We will continue to present this initiative to the world," said the minister.

The Polish foreign minister declared that "Poland [word indistinct] support" to the Soviet-American arms reduction talks scheduled for the end of June, "the results of which will have a principal bearing on the prospects for detente and peace in the world."

In the ensuing statement adopted by the joint meeting [words indistinct] leading peace and security committees declared they were associating great hopes with the talks and expecting them to mark a positive turn in relations between both powers."

Minister Czyrek also reminded the world of Poland's proposal for Warsaw as the venue of a conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe.

"We will endeavour to see the Madrid meeting adopt a decision to hold such a conference," he stressed.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES FARM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AU021619 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 May 82 p 2

[PAP report on "A Program for Developing Agriculture" discussed at the 28 May session of the Polish Council of Ministers in Warsaw -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] THE SESSION DISCUSSED A PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD ECONOMY IN THE PERIOD UP TO 1990, AND ASSESSED THE MEASURES TAKEN BY INDUSTRY IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE SUPPLIES OF PRODUCTION MEANS TO AGRICULTURE. The Council of Ministers evaluated the progress made in carrying out the economic reform in agriculture, as well as planned improvements in the social conditions of the rural population. The session emphasized with appreciation the increased production activity in the countryside. It was confirmed that, guided by the decision of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the United Peasants Party Supreme Committee, the government would further attach top importance to problems concerning farm development. The strategic objective of the program for developing agriculture and the food economy is to achieve full food self-sufficiency for the country; that is, to achieve a balance in the imports and exports of farm produce and foodstuffs. Polish agriculture, it was emphasized, has the potential to produce the amount of food necessary to feed the country's population at a sufficient level. However, this depends on higher effectiveness in farming, and particularly on better land utilization and on improving agricultural production means.

The difficulties arising from the restricted possibilities to import grain and fodder must be overcome. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS, THE PROGRAM CALLS FOR INTENSIFYING PLANT PRODUCTION, MAINLY THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN AND FODDER, THROUGH INCREASING YIELDS AND EXPANDING THE AREAS SEEDED.

THE ALLOCATIONS PLANNED FOR DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD ECONOMY IN 1981-85 TOTAL Z630 BILLION, OR 30 PERCENT OF THE overall capital outlays. In investment policy, priority has been given to the efforts to increase land productivity and to provide agriculture and villages with water. Particular attention has been paid to land amelioration, which must obtain more forces and funds. Energetic steps will be taken to reduce losses in agriculture through improving harvest equipment and developing food freezing and storing facilities. Expansion and modernization are planned for the production potential of the branches determinant for supplying the market with food-stuffs, including the diary, grain milling, oil extracting, tobacco processing and fruit and vegetable canning industries.

Significant investments have been allocated for the comprehensive mechanization of the whole technological processes in grain, fodder and milk production. In the private farming sector, investments will be facilitated by an appropriate credit and price policy. More farming equipment and building materials will be supplied, particularly through developing local production. The contracting principles will be improved, and the supplies of production means to farmers will be linked with the amounts of farm produce sold by the latter to the state.

THE GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO PURSUE AN ECONOMIC POLICY PROVIDING CONDITIONS FOR THE STABLE PROFITABILITY OF FARMING. The particular point is to make the farmers interested in the rational use of produce. Favorable conditions will be provided for land turnover. While taking advantage of their powers, farmers' self-managing bodies will see to it that all farmlands are used in a productive way by the best users.

The state will intensify farming by fomenting professional farm advice, by rational farm colonization, appropriate assistance with credits and tax facilities, and by facilitating the purchase of building materials and production means.

The state guarantees the stability of private farming, and it will provide favorable conditions for activity in it. Assistance will be given in consolidating part-time farming [gospodarstwo dwuzawodowe] and in developing farm production on plots used by employees.

THE STATE WILL ENHANCE REFORM AT STATE AND COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION FARMS. The independence of those enterprises, brought about as a result of the economic reform, should foster among their collectives interest in and the feeling of responsibility for the results of farming. It should also help that sector obtain returns from the outlays made. State and cooperative farms should spread advanced practices. All farming sectors should cooperate harmoniously for their common benefit.

Pains will be taken to produce and supply sufficient mineral fertilizers to bring the per-hectare grain output in 1990 to an average of 30-31 quintals. Mineral fertilizers will be supplied at priority rates to more productive farms and to voivodships in which the results are the best. The supplies of plant protecting means must significantly increase.

In order to improve equipment at farms, the relevant investment programs will be modified and carried out at an accelerated rate. The program calls for expanding enterprises manufacturing tilling, tending and harvesting equipment.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, INCLUDING THOSE PROVIDED BY AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES AND THEIR COOPERATIVES, WILL BE SIGNIFICANTLY EXPANDED. The state will encourage neighbors to assist each other, to purchase and operate machines in common, and to establish machine companies, and will assist village craftsmen and salesmen in their services. The program calls for palpable improvements in machine repair services and in the supplies of spare parts to farms. At the same time, the need has been noted -- in particular, as a result of military inspections -- to increase responsibility for carelessness in machine operation.

To make our country self-sufficient in food, animals must be fed on our own grain and fodder. While realistically assessing our animal production capabilities, it is impossible to plan a significant increase in meat consumption. In this respect, the object of the government program is to provide the population with as much meat as is needed for health and for meeting the feeding norms. The diet of an inhabitant of the country will average 3,400 calories daily, including about 50 grams of animal and 40 grams of other albomins. Milk and milk products will compensate for meat albomins, whose consumption will be the lowest for several years. Provisions have also been made for the increased production and consumption of fruit, vegetables and beans, which are a valuable source of vegetable albomin. The consumption of fats will be kept at the present level through increasing the share of vegetable fats. Steps will be taken to stabilize the consumption of grain and flour products, sugar and potatoes. The development of the food industry, including small-scale production and craftsmanship, should enable us to make adequate use of agricultural raw materials and to improve the supplies of the population with foodstuffs.

WHILE ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC REFORM CARRIED OUT IN AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD ECONOMY, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTED THAT THE COMBINED MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ECONOMY HAD CREATED A NEW INTERNAL STRUCTURE WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE STAFF OF THE FORMER TWO MINISTRIES BY 40 PERCENT. The process of forming voluntary and compulsory associations has been significantly advanced in agriculture, in organizations servicing farms and in the food industry.

The Council of Ministers noted the increased effectiveness of scientific papers and theory application in farm production. The present scientific research potential should produce better returns in that sphere.

While abiding by the 28 November 1980 decision adopted by the Council of Ministers and the State Council, the Ministry of Agriculture -- out of the 1,796 enterprises operating under its jurisdiction -- has transferred 541 state farm enterprises to voivodes' control, and before the end of the year it will transfer 22 farm construction enterprises, 92 water construction and land amelioration enterprises and 370 technical service enterprises in farming to local jurisdiction.

In addition to changing the structures and systems of management, the economic reform makes it possible to better use economic mechanisms in the control of farm production and food processing. It also makes it possible to improve the motivating system based on the profits made or on improved financial results at agricultural enterprises. This should encourage the employees of those enterprises to work better and to attain better results in management, as well as guaranteeing fair wages.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MOVED TO SUPPLEMENT THE PROGRAM WITH PROBLEMS CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DEMOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS AND FORECASTS, AS WELL AS THE NEEDS OF THE ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Attention was called to the need for expanding and improving training in the field of agriculture.

While discussing social problems concerning the rural population, the Council of Ministers noted the need for gradually eliminating the differences existing in this respect between the urban and rural population. To eliminate those disproportions, the state will allocate, within the country's possibilities, appropriate funds and allowances. Provisions have also been made for increasing the participation of the farmers themselves in the efforts to improve living and working conditions in the countryside. The particular point is to bring technical work conditions in agriculture closer to their level in the other economic spheres, to improve housing conditions, village schools, health, welfare, cultural services and holiday facilities. The state will take constant pains to improve conditions for developing and educating rural youths, to facilitate young farmers starting their lives and vocations, and at the same time it intends to develop a welfare system guaranteeing a quiet, safe and worthy future for the oldest inhabitants of the village.

IN THE DISCUSSION, EMPHASIS WAS PUT ON THE NEED FOR CONSTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WORK OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AT THE COMMUNE LEVEL, OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES AND OF ALL EMPLOYEES SERVICING AGRICULTURE AND THE VILLAGE. The social atmosphere in the countryside largely depends on the organizational efficiency, honesty and behavior in servicing the farmer; It depends on the fair, rapid and honest settlement of farm problems in commune offices and establishments. The government will encourage positive changes in that sphere, and at the same time it will continue resolute steps to eradicate manifestations of bureaucratism, unkindness, injustice, or disregard for the farmer's time and labor occurring in the sphere of servicing the village.

IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE AND IN BRINGING ABOUT SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE POLISH VILLAGE, A SIGNIFICANT ROLE BELONGS TO THE PZPR AND UNITED PEASANTS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, TO VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNING BODIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES. The government also counts on rural youth organizations.

AFTER THE ALL-ROUND DISCUSSION, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRELIMINARILY APPROVED THE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD ECONOMY. It was emphasized that the utmost had to be done to make all assumptions in the final draft feasible and some of them optimal. The pertinent ministries have been instructed to draw up, in a routine manner, a detailed timetable for accomplishing tasks arising from that program. On the one hand, it should specify pressing tasks confronting the state authorities and the entire economy with regard to agriculture, and on the other, it should specify the obligations of agriculture to the state and society.

GEN W. JARUZELSKI, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN, CALLED ON THE POLISH FARMERS TO MAXIMALLY ENABLE URBAN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TO SPEND THEIR HOLIDAYS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. ACCORDINGLY, RURAL CHILDREN SHOULD BE ENABLED TO STAY IN CITIES.

MINISTRY DENIES PLAN TO LOWER PROCUREMENT PRICES

LD021850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Rumors are being spread in some regions of the country about an alleged forthcoming decrease in procurement prices of livestock for slaughter. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy says these rumors have no basis whatsoever; spreading them causes unnecessary nervousness among producers and disturbances in procurement and animal raising.

On the other hand, increased deliveries mean that livestock must be kept at procurement points and warehouses. This results in weight decreases and losses and a counterproductive use of fodder. The ministry says that animals should be delivered at the agreed times, for which payments are made.

MILITARY INSPECTOR ON ADMINISTRATIVE FAILURES

AU021100 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Capt Roman Lercher interview with Gen Div Wladyslaw Mroz, chief of the Armed Forces Inspectorate: "Post Control Reflections -- If the Leading Administrative Cadre Were Efficient" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The fourth comprehensive control check of the main spheres of the functioning of Ciechanow Voivodship has been completed by the officers from the Armed Forces Inspectorate and representatives of the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection.

We asked Gen Div Wladyslaw Mroz, chairman of the control commission, to tell us about his own views on the control checks already carried out.

[Answer] I would like to stress that we are on the eve of a small-scale inspection jubilee, because in a few days we will begin the 25th inspection in the national economy and the fifth inspection in the voivodship. No doubt many readers will ask why it is that the Armed Forces Inspectorate, which has controlled chiefly combat readiness and the armed forces' ability to accomplish certain tasks, is now dealing with control checks on the national economy. Our interview will answer this question, although I could answer it now very briefly: We are simply executing the instructions issued by Army General W. Jaruzelski.

[Question] Let us formulate the general fundamental conclusions stemming from the control checks carried out so far. Let us begin with positive manifestations.

[Answer] It is a striking and indisputable fact that martial law is having a salutary impact on the economy. You see quite clearly that the authorities are beginning to be authorities again, that there is more security and peace, that social and work discipline is improving and that supplies, which are modest and below our needs, are better than they were at the end of last year and that their distribution is more effective and equitable. Schools are also functioning better. Young people, especially in Ciechanow Voivodship, which was the latest to be controlled, present quite acceptable standards of behavior and attitude to study, although one could have many reservations about teachers, who, in my view, attach more attention to learning then to upbringing. We should not forget the results of the most recent control operation in agriculture, bearing the code name "Spring-82." Our observations in Torun and Ciechanow Voivodships have convinced us that the technical serviceability of farm vehicles, machines and tools has improved and that there will be no fallow land this year. These are, very briefly, the positive manifestations.

[Question] But there have been many negative manifestations -- shortcomings, acts of negligence, incompetence and waste -- as reported by the press and as I have seen myself when accompanying military inspectors.

[Answer] Despite certain progress and despite the fact that exceptionally incompetent and casual people have been removed from voivodship, town and rural offices, these offices are still not fully efficient bodies of administration and are not always able to organize their work, serve society and effectively and usefully exploit their potential forces and resources.

[Question] Do you think in this connection that the main effort should be directed at the leading cadres?

[Answer] Certainly! The main effort should be directed at the leading cadres of all levels, especially at the administrative cadres and at the plant managements. These cadres and the echelons subordinated to them -- you could call them staffs, as in the armed forces -- should be subjected to even more extensive and profound purging processes, because we have noted that the cadre review --Ciechanow is an example of it -- has been carried out too liberally and gently.

[Question] All the control checks have so far been carried out by nine specialist subcommissions. Comrade General, would you please be more explicit about the conclusions stemming from the work done by some of these subcommissions, beginning with agriculture?

[Answer] Recently there has been a enormous and justified pressure on agriculture, because feeding the nation is a top issue. However, it is obvious that the apparatus in charge of agriculture at various levels fails to see many problems. For example, in Ciechanow Voivodship we had tried to find out the main reasons for the poor state of technical equipment and we found out that as much as 40 percent of defects of technical equipment in the cooperatives run by agricultural circles, in which machines and equipment are used very intensively, had been caused only by the fact that fields are not cleared of stones! Other causes include the lack of correct exploitation, of conscientious servicing and of daily service checks, which is responsible for the fact that the useful life of equipment is about half as long as provided for by the optimum norms.

Very strange and even incomprehensible manifestations do occur in agriculture. I will again cite Ciechanow, which, although a typically agricultural voivodship, brings in grains from other regions to feed itself. Yields have dropped 25 percent and the structure of cultivation is not very advantageous. This is so because of the failure to cultivate land, because natural dung is little used, because agrotechnical treatment is not always carried out at the right time, and soon. As a result, some 85 percent of the voivodship's farms have failed to honor their 1981 contracts. Of that percentage almost half the farms -- about 12,000 -- have not sold a single kg of grains to the state, and yet the population consumes twice as much grain produce as is procured by the voivodship. These are sad facts and figures.

[Question] What about the situation in construction?

[Answer] This situation is bad in every voivodship, primarily because we are very bad managers, are unable to properly organize work and keep on wasting too many building materials and resources. For example, about 70 (!) percent of glass panes are smashed during transportation.

[Question] One of the subcommissions dealt with the issues of trade, services and supplies....

[Answer] Our general conclusion in this connection is very brief: Bad management again. The people responsible for trading have only learned to distribute what they receive, but do not at all bother about enriching the market with more varied and cheaper goods people want to buy. This is especially so with baked goods, delicatessen foods and so on.

One reason for this state of affairs is the lack of initiative and ingenuity as well as of concern for society. Another reason is, as I have already said, the fact that for over 30 years we have accustomed trade people to merely distributing the goods we supply them with. I would also like to stress that there is much to do to improve the performance of trade. There is no reason why there should be lines in front of shops as we continue to see rather often. Nor is there any reason why the back premises of the meat and food shops should be so neglected. No wonder that workers from sanitary-epidemiologic stations had so much to do when imposing fines during our inspections. One more trouble with trade. It is still impossible to root out the habits of selling goods on the principle of cronyism. Various connections, the friends network and nepotism continue to function, while the common man has to suffer....

[Question] That is nothing new and nothing that is limited to food shops. But do you think it is possible to think about rooting out those habits in a situation in which there is a shortage of literally everything?

[Answer] It is possible! Not only possible, but necessary! Take trading in military units, in which such habits do not exist. We have social and communal commissions, which distribute our modest supplies with justice. At least that is so in my institution and in all those I know. The same criteria of distribution apply to Sergeant Rutkowski, General Mroz and anyone else. I tell you it is possible, but you must want to declare a ruthless struggle on that foul and debasing habit. There should be better control, better supervision and more severe punishment of those who want to practice cronyism.

[Question] You say that sanctions should be applied and even the prosecutor should be called in in drastic cases. Such measures are rought-and-tumble measures, ones that are forced on us by an exceptionally bad situation. They are glaring examples of one's failure to do one's duty. I wonder about a wider issue: Will your responsible and hard work be appreciated and understood the right way? Will it not be a waste of time? As you have said, Comrade General, the administrative and economic units you inspect are used to a different kind of control checks -- such as involved no action and no need to account for one's failures....

[Answer] When we tell the voivodas what should be done we suggest where they must focus their main efforts. We also recommend to them to use their disciplinary powers. For example, in Ciechanow Voivodship we proposed that 18 people should be praised for their work (as you see that voivodship can also supply positive examples, whereas I have concentrated mostly on negative examples, because they impressed me most strongly) and that 37 people should be punished one way or another. In my summing up speech at the end of an inspection tour I always recommend that plans for removing shortcomings should be drawn up.

But pointing up shortcomings, punishing, cautioning and condemning is not the only thing to do.... Something else is far more important; to make all our people to realize that it is necessary to be better managers and to do more effective and responsible work, which is after all for our own good.

LODZ PLENUM DISCUSSES PZPR RESOLUTIONS

LD022144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The Lodz PZPR Committee plenary session which was held today discussed the voivodship party organizations' tasks in implementing the resolutions of the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum. The need to urgently undertake actions aimed at halting the trends toward a decline in industrial production -- trends which still occur in some branches of the voivodship's economy -- was pointed out. The introduction of economic reform and the new rules of the game -- as was said at the plenum -- are difficult and demanding. And yet, not all of the mechanisms of this reform are functioning everywhere in the correct manner. [sentence as heard] The tasks of party members who are active in scientific-technological organizations were mentioned at the plenum, as were the need for more effective exploitation of the scientific and research support and the need for activation of the movement toward employee inventiveness.

PZPR OFFICIAL SEES OBJECTIVES TO PARTY DOCUMENT

LD021744 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- Discussions are continuing in the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) on a programme document entitled "What Are We Fighting For, What We Aspire To." That the document, which should already have been adopted, can hardly (?expected) to be passed at the June plenum of the PUWP, is a conclusion which can be drawn from an interview to the daily "RZECZPOSPOLITA" by head of the PUWP Central Committee Ideology Department Walery Namiotkiewicz. The same conclusion ensues also from the interview headline which reads "Discussions Continue."

Summing up the hitherto discussions on the draft document, Namiotkiewicz pointed out that they were taking place in a polemical atmosphere. He added that many objections had been made to the contents and certain formulations in the document.

ROUNDUP OF POLITBURO LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES 2 JUN

Labecki, Bejger at Gdansk

LD022048 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] [No dateline received] PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Jan Labecki and First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Stanislaw Bejger, participated in a conference of the voivodship party aktiv which has taken place in Gdansk. Party tasks were discussed and it was determined that the party organizations should take over the initiative in setting in motion workers' and employees' self-governments, without waiting for resolutions and instructions.

Mokrzyszczak at Poznan

LD021854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The current problems of party work in Poznan Voivodship were discussed at today's plenum of the party voivodship committee in Poznan. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who was pariticipating in the conference, informed members of the voivodship committee about the reasons for the PZPR Central Committee Politburo's decision to recall Edward Skrzypczak from the position of first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Poznan. This information was the subject of a discussion in which the participants presented their opinions and the views of party members and workers toward the PZPR Central Committee Politburo's decision.

Questions put forward in the discussion were answered by Wlodzimierz Mokrzysczak and (Tadeusz Spieka). Representatives of the party central authorites and factory organizations thanked Edward Skrzypczak for his large contribution during his tenure as first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Poznan.

Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, presented the main tasks of the Poznan party organization for the ensuing period. Accepting the decision of the party Central Committee Politburo, the plenum passed a resolution which defines the voivodship committee's stance.

Czechowicz, Wozniak Meetings

LD022128 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Four voivodship party committees held plenary session debates today. The tasks arising from the eighth Central Committee plenum were discussed in Lodz, where the debates were chaired by Tadeudz Czechowicz, member of the Poliburo and secretary of the Lodz PZPR Voivodship Committee.

Marian Wozniak, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in a meeting in Legnica which discussed solutions to the housing problems in the voivodship. Housing problems were also discussed in Szczecin.

MALINOWSKI, AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE LEADERS MEET

LD021730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting between Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski and members of the Presidium of the Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives has been held at the Council of Ministers' building. During the meeting, the current problems of the production cooperative movement as well as problems preoccupying members of the agricultural production cooperatives were discussed.

There are nearly 2,400 agricultural production cooperatives active in Poland; they have about 160,000 members. They manage the total of 826,000 hectares, including nearly 670,000 hectares of agricultural land. [sentence as heard]

Those present spoke about the need for legislation to regulate many issues concerning agricultural production cooperatives. Among other things, it was said that it is necessary to obtain legal settlement of the issue of ownership of land managed by cooperatives and taken over from the state land fund.

Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski stressed that the common agricultural policy of the PZPR Central Committee and the United Peasant Party's Supreme Committee -- a policy that is being implemented by the government -- is treating all sectors of agriculture with stability, in a durable and long term manner, in accordance with the principle that there is only the one agriculture. Among other things, Roman Malinowski said that despite all of the current difficulties, the economic reform creating favorable conditions for agricultural production cooperatives by deepening their self-governing and cooperative character and by strengthening the economy.

LEGNICA, SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIPS DISCUSS HOUSING

LD022208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The Legnica Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum met today to discuss the directions the party organizations and echelons should take to improve housing conditions in the voivodship, particularly in the copper basin. The conditions arising from the so-called mining damage were pointed out during the discussion. These conditions create difficulties for housing, for example new buildings in Polkowice require special strengthening.

Mention was also made during the debates of the improper decisions allegedly made in the name of protecting farmland, but which effectively hamper the building of estates, sometimes large ones. Attention was also drawn to the need to rapidly improve the water supply for the inhabitants of Legnica and Lubin. The plenum passed a resolution on the direction of party action, the aim of which is to overcome the regression in house construction and to guarantee an improvement in the housing situation.

Housing construction issues in Szczecin Voivodship, as well as the conditions for its further development, were also the subject of the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum. The plenum had been preceded by a broad discussion in the region's primary party organizations and economic circles. It was stated during the debates that there are still many housing reserves in Szczecin, and that this creates a realistic chance to seriously reduce the waiting period for those who want an apartment. The most important of these is the full exploitation of the technological and [word indistinct] potential. [sentence as heard]

Jedynak At Szczecin Meeting

LD021736 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] [No dateline received] -- In Szczecin the PZPR Voivodship Committee is meeting in plenary session today. Under discussion are the problems of housing construction and the conditions and problems in this sector until 1990. It is assumed that during this time 121,000 apartments will be built, which will permit practical fulfillment of the postulate put forward for many years on the allocation of a separate apartment to each Szczecin family. However, it has been noted that the task will be very difficult. During the last 10 years there has been a serious limiting of construction enterprises' production capacities, and all land prepared for housing construction has been completely used for other purposes. Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak is taking part in the conference.

NEW JOURNALISTS UNION GAINS WORKING QUARTERS

LD022016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A portion of the House of Journalists, the traditional seat of journalists on Foksal Street in Warsaw, has been made available to the leadership of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic [SDPRL]. This has become possible after the minister of internal affairs' decision to dissolve the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] came into force and after the mayor of Warsaw decided to dissolve SDP. The mayor of Warsaw has establish a nine-person commission which has the task of listing the SPD's assets and giving both the list and all of the SDP archives to the SDPRL. The commission began work at the end of May.

More than 4,000 members currently belong to 16 local SDPRL organizations; this is 2/3 of the professionally active journalists. Organizational work has been completed and the structure of the association has been created. Giving the SDPRL premises in the House of Journalists will enable this organization to start working in appropriate conditions. It is anticipated that creative clubs and other forms of activity essential for journalists will begin working in the coming weeks.

STUDENT UNION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES UNION AFFAIRS

AU021535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 May 82 p 6

[Wieslaw Debski interview with Ireneusz Nawrocki, deputy chairman of the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students: "There Must Be No Lost Generation" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] A difficult material situation, a shortage of apartments, difficulties with jobs, the ideological disarray of some young people and concern for one's personal future and for the country's prospects -- this is the background of our interview with Ireneusz Nawrocki, deputy chairman of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, about the situation of the student community.

[Question] Your union resumed its activities 2 months ago, and its Main Administration held a plenum on 8-9 May, which had been preceded by many meetings at higher schools. What is the present state of your union?

[Answer] Last year's events and the temporary suspension of the union were responsible for the withering away of the activities of many departmental councils and a few higher school councils. The number of union members has also dropped, but this is only a segment of the union's image.

This is because our union affiliates have chosen to remain within it from inner conviction. They have remained because they want to act precisely within the union. We affiliate in our union those students who are for socialism, for strengthening the state and for political, social and economic reforms. We have drawn up a program that should help tap the student community's militancy in positive action and civic initiatives and, at the same time, overcome its passivity and apathy, accelerate the necessary changes in higher schools and solve some vital problems facing students.

[Question] Social opinion continues to observe with concern the false political attitudes of some students, which cannot be conducive to normalizing the life at higher schools and the country's situation. What attitudes are predominant among students?

[Answer] The attitude of wait and see, which is characteristic of the students who did not belong to any organization before December 1981 and those who believe that any social or political activity during martial law does not have the necessary conditions.

Such attitudes are not to be accepted, especially by the young intelligentsia. The so-called internal emigration will settle nothing.

[Question] However, your union has decided to continue its work in just such an atmosphere. How do you want to stimulate the necessary student militancy?

[Answer] We continue to defend the philosophy of constructive and positive activities and to oppose the view that we are part of the lost generation. That is an unjustified view. It is obvious that a generation that has its country and state, that can study and that is able to promote its own personal development is not a lost generation.

Our union has given most determined support to the economic reform. The present specific expression of our union's interest in the results of the reform is our participation in the effort to work out a system of graduate employment. We believe that precisely the employment system should be the foundation of the motivation for effective study, and should favor those who give their utmost and achieve the best study results. Honest and effective study is hard work, and hard work should have its rewards. Our proposals go in that direction.

[Question] Such a system is no doubt particularly needed at present....

[Answer] Yes it is, because many graduates have no jobs to go to. Such a situation lessons the interest in model solutions and calls for ad hoc measures, all the more so since one of the proposed solutions relieves state administration and high school authorities of the duty to look after graduates. I also think that it is urgent that students should take a different view of their future professional role, but the necessary incentive should be provided to achieve that.

The starting point should be the assertion that Poland does not end outside the gates of academic centers, but that it begins there. The road to professional and private independence, to a sense of usefulness and to activity is decidedly shorter in small towns and villages. However, what we need is the real foundations such as loans, apartments and so on to be able to motivate students in this way.

[Question] What about your educational program?

[Answer] A student organization must find a way to train student for participating in the implementation of the country's development plans. It must foster such attitudes and habits of students that are most necessary from the viewpoint of the more general interests of society and the state. We think that our union has considerable achievements in that regard.

At present, we must foster personality features such as dynamism, skill to solve difficult organizational problems, resistance to defeats and...successes, original thinking and ability to act with a concept.

RZECZPOSPOLITA VIEWS RELIGIOUS RIGHTS 14 MAY

AU281324 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 May 82 p 6

[Grzegorz Rydlewski article: "Citizens and Religion -- Religious Instruction -- Denominational Publications"]

[Text] The state recognizes the right of denominational groups to provide instruction in and propagate the principles of faith and religious doctrine.

Religious instruction in Poland is dispensed in line with two basic principles stemming from the separation of the state and the church:

-- state education is lay in nature and is based on programs that incorporate the current level of scientific knowledge;

-- religious instruction for children and young people is dispensed at the religious instruction points organized by the church, and the state treats this instruction as an internal affair of the denominational groups.

The Roman Catholic Church now has about 19,000 religious instruction points, whose specific activity is not subject to state supervision because religious instruction is a private affair of the parties concerned and does not involve any legal consequences. In other words: Partaking of religious instruction does not deprive citizens of any rights, nor does it create any additional rights.

The legal side of the activity of religious instruction points exclusively concerns organizational and technical questions and seeks to reconcile this instruction with other tasks of children and young people. The valid decree issued by the minister of education and upbringing on 23 October 1981 to enable schoolchildren to receive religious instruction (the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, issue 10, item 76) states that religious instruction dispensed in parishes must not interfere with school tasks. To prevent a possible interference school directors are instructed to inform the parish about the school curricula if the parish administrator asks for such information. At the same time, in order to enable children and young people to attend religious instruction in the parish and to participate in extramural school activities, school directors and parish administrators should seek to coordinate their curricula appropriately.

Religious instruction points should be organized in churches, chapels and other premises run by the parish administrators (of the religious communes). The parish administrator has the duty to report to the local body of state administration of the voivodship level that a religious instruction point has been set up in a building which is not run by the parish.

Because of the aforementioned principle of the lay school, parish religious instruction cannot be dispensed on school premises and in other state educational units, but if this is the only possibility for organizing parish religious instruction in a given area, the given voivoda may -- on the motion of the bishop ordinary of the given diocese -- allow by way of exception the hiring of a room in the school building until another accommodation is found or built. The education and upbringing inspector (school director in parishes) signs a contract with the parish administrator on hiring the necessary accommodation on the strength of the voivoda's decision. Such a contract must adhere to the principles set out by the decree issued by the minister of education and upbringing on 13 May 1976 with regard to payments for the use of school accommodation, installations and equipment (the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, issue 6, item 41).

The aforementioned decree issued by the minister of education and upbringing in October 1982 guarantees the participation in parish religious instruction by young people staying in common rooms, children's homes, residence halls and other custodial accomodation. If necessary the parish administrator should provide an escort for the youngest children who travel between school accomodation and religious instruction points. At the same time, school inspectors have the duty to draw up -- together with the bishops ordinary of the dioceses a list of the establishments in which young people live who are unable to move freely (cripples, the blind and the dumb, for example) and for whom religious instruction can be given in a place not used for school tasks, for no more than 2 hours a week for a single group.

The guarantees for participation in religious instruction by children and young people staying in sanatoriums and preventoriums are included in the instruction issued by the minister of health and social welfare on 9 March 1982 concerning the religious instruction for children and young people in sanatoriums and preventoriums run by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

In line with that instruction children and young people may attend religious instruction voluntarily, if their parents or guardians have previously agreed to it. The patients who are allowed by doctors to leave the place of treatment may attend religious instruction at the local instruction point at the time agreed upon by the administrator of the local parish and the director of the place of medical treatment. The other patients can attend religious instruction in a room set aside for the purpose at the place of treatment. A chaplain appointed by the bishopric provides this instruction free of charge, at a time agreed upon by the chaplain and the director of the sanatorium or preventorium. The instruction must not exceed 2 hours a week for a single group.

The decree issued by the minister of justice on 10 September 1981 on exercizing religious practices and services in correctional establishments and refuge homes for juveniles provides legal guarantees for the inmates in question to attend religious instruction.

In line with the decree issued by the minister of education and upbringing on 8 December 1981 on remuneration of persons organizing and dispensing instruction at religious points (the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, issue 13, item 92), the body of the local state administration of the voivodship level may sign contracts with such persons on the motion of the parish administrator, the denominational commue or the individual who organizes and runs religious instruction points on behalf of the churches or denominational groups. Such contracts provide for amonthly remuneration of Z2,000, for other allowances and for an annual vacation. Persons who sign those contracts are treated on the level with the employees of the local bodies of state administration.

Religious publications are of basic importance for the propaganda activities of denominational groups. The Roman Catholic Church in Poland runs at present over 20 publishing facilities, which publish 89 newspapers and periodicals in 1.4 million copies. Other denominational groups also possess several publishing facilities, which publish 21 periodicals in 85,000 copies. The publications circulated by the individual denominational groups include prayerbooks, religious instruction books, theological works, books on history of religion, belles letters and journalistic materials.

The publishing and press activities of religious groups are subject to the rules of the law on the control of publications and public performances issued on 31 July 1981 (the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, issue 20, item 99). In line with that law, the publications circulated by religious groups are controlled to guarantee that the state interests have not been violated and to eliminate the texts that mislead public opinion or lack respect for citizens' convictions and views other than those represented by the publications. Such control, however, does not apply to purely religious subjects.

It should be stressed that the draft of the aforementioned law was consulted with representatives of the Polish Episcopate insofar as its enactments concern the Roman Catholic Church. Agreement was also reached between the Polish Episcopate's Secretariat and the chief office for the control of press,publishing and public performances as well as the office for religious affairs on interpreting the most important enactments of that law. The necessary explanations were dispatched to church institutions, to the regional offices for the control of press, publishing and public entertainment and to printing shops. Such a pattern of cooperation has made it possible to eliminate eventual misunderstandings connected with the control of church publications.

In the past few years the religious groups have been able to propagate the principles of their faiths through the Polish radio. In line with the agreement between the Polish Episcopate and the government, the Polish radio transmits every Sunday holy masses from the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw and holy masses for ocean-going sailors and fishermen. It also transmits religious programs of the churches affiliated with the Polish Ecumenical Council: The Evangelical-Augsburg Church, the Evangelical Reformed Church, the Polish Catholic Church, the Polish Orthodox Church, the Polish Christian Baptist Church, the Old Catholic Mariavite Church, the Seventh Day Adventists and the Religious Association of the Mosaic Sect.

For the same reasons -- those connected with respecting the freedom of citizens' confession and conscience -- our state allows not only regligious propaganda, but -- making allowances for the different views of society -- guarantees the spread of lay philosophies. The Society for Advancement of Secular Culture, which spreads lay principles of social living and materialistic motives of behavior, is of basic significance in that regard.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON LAW, ORDER

AU021637 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 May 82 p 3

[Col R. Mik commentary: "Law and Order During Martial Law"]

[Excerpts] The making and application of laws which are an expression of the will and interests of our country's working people is a fundamental princple of social justice and law and order in a socialist state. All the bodies of authority and administration are acting -- each in its own way -- on the basis and within the framework of the law.

By strictly adhering to the laws of the Polish People's Republic every day, every state body and every citizen is emobdying and fulfilling these basic constitutional principles of law and order. As a basic requirement for law and order, observance of the law is among the basic duties of every body of authority and administration and of citizens as a whole. In order for law and order to be evaluated by society, it has to be treated as an unbreakable union of rights and duties, one of which depends on the other and together forming a whole. For every right is accompanied by a definite duty, and vice versa. Every duty is accompanied by a definite right. That is why in practical terms we speak of the union of right and duties as a guarantee that the law is fully and universally observed. An effective implementation of the principles of justice and the protection of the citizens' private rights is only possible when everyone fulfills his obligations toward the law.

So the party possesses a lively interest in the harmonious functioning of the state and its bodies, and in the creation of a climate guaranteeing, on the basis of a universal observance of the law, harmonious and unconflicting development and shaping of social relations, which would rule out in the future the possibility of a pathological degeneration of these relations leading to tension and crisis in social and economic life.
The guarantor for the shaping and development of the law in the right way, a way joining the rights and duties of the bodies of authority and the citizens in an inseparable bond, is and can only be the party, which stands at the forefront of all aspects of the state's political life.

A real and direct threat toward the vital interests of the state and the people, the requirement for effective protection of our sovereignty and independence, an assurance for peace and public order in Poland and a guarantee for the efficient functioning of the machinery of authority and administration, as well as the national economy, were the basic reasons why a specific kind of law to be in effect during martial law was introduced.

This new kind of law, introduced by the Council of State as a bundle of decrees on December 12, 1981 -- especially the decree on martial law -- laid down legal and institutional foundations for law and order during exceptional circumstances for the state and the lives of the citizens. These decrees contain basic rules concerning legal and social relations while martial law is in force. They create a temporary kind of law and order in the socialist state in several branches of the law, among which one ought to mention as an example a legal restriction on many of the liberties of citizens which are guaranteed by the Constitution, a limitation of some laws concerning work relations, and the intensification of investigation of and carrying out of the justice against the most serious offences mainly in the form of summary jurisdiction, and the handing over of some categories of offences and offenders to be dealt with by the widened jurisdiction of military courts. These specific legal regulations are temporary in nature and their aim is to quickly restore the right conditions for the normal functioning of the law in Poland, and to ensure that the law fully protects and guarantees the group and individual rights of the citizens.

It ought to be stressed in particular that all the legal restrictions that were introduced for the duration of martial law have been carefully controlled by the decrees of the Council of State, and were introduced only to the extent really made essential by the aims of requirements of martial law. So there can be no question of an inadequately defined and voluntary restriction on the freedom and liberties of citizens, or an imprecise definition of the powers of the bodies of authority and administration during martial law. A characteristic of the legal restrictions discussed above is their elasticity; they can be gradually decreased or completely suspended by the authorized bodies of authority if in a certain part of the country the aims behind their introduction have been achieved. Here it is largely a question of restricting to a bare minimum the troubles and burdens suffered by the citizens in everyday life in connection with the existence of martial law.

Basically, the essence of martial law is an answer to the question: Who are the restrictions of martial law directed against and who are they to serve? The answer to this excellent question, containing the whole sense behind martial law, is clear. The martial law which has been temporarily introduced in our country is not directed against society as a whole, but has been formulated in its best interests, for the protection of its basic interests and rights and for guaranteeing a return to normal conditions, making it possible to shape the development of social relations in accordance with the principles of socialist humanitarianism. The sharp series of legal orders and prohibitions foreseeing severe penal and administration sanctions is directed against avowed opponents of the socialist state, those who disturb the legal and social order, and anarchistic and criminal elements prone to living like parasites at the cost of others. So martial law is aimed at a relatively small part of the community, a small batch of units with a permanent tendency to sow destruction, provoke social conflicts, break the law and infringe the principles of social coexistence and discipline.

It is these legal rigors of martial law which cause the greatest opposition from asocial elements, who in the exceptional conditions in force have found themselves in an unfavorable situation. If everyone fulfills his obligations, then the field of activity of these criminal and parasitic elements, who do not easily submit to disciplinary activity, becomes restricted.

In its humantarian conclusions and motivations, created by the highest necessity, martial law is directly aimed at quickly restoring a full and universal respect for the law, creating lasting conditions for implementing the principles of social justice without conflict and establishing solid guarantees for the protection of citizen's group and individual rights. The real guarantor of such law and order can only be the state as the common property of all Poles, joining in harmony the interests of people as a whole with individual interests.

THREE KRAKOW ORCHESTRA MEMBERS SEEK ASYLUM

NC021757 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Bergen, Norway, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Three members of the Krakow Philharmonic Orchestra have requested political asylum in Norway, authoriative sources said in Oslo today. The three musicians, who were not identified, failed to board a Krakow-bound flight here yesterday following a concert at the Bergen music festival.

TWO MINISTERS CONFER WITH USSR'S SKACHKOV

LD021938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Talks between Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, were held in Moscow today. The two officials discussed problems of Polish-Soviet economic and technological cooperation.

Talks were also held today between Semen Skachkov and Zbigniew Szlajda, minister of metallurgy and engineering industry. They discussed the problems of cooperation in the steel industry.

ALL-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION SENT TO ILO SESSION

NC021625 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Poland broke with tradition at the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference, which opened here today, by including only government officials in its delegation. In line with custom, other countries represented at the three-week meeting included government, worker and management representatives in their delegations.

Observers here suggested one reason was possible embarrassment if Warsaw sent only officially recognized union members when last year saw a large delegation from the now-suspended independent Solidarity union.

PZPR ORGAN SCORES 'U.S. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD020858 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 2 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun (PAP) -- "Never before in the history of mankind so many forces and means have been committed to achieve a single objective -- that of systemtically poisoning the social consciousness of a whole nation," wrote Ignacy Krasicki in the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today about the U.S.-sponsored system of psychological warfare against Poland (?and socialism).

"The new trends of anti-Polish subversion in 1982 are marked by increasing audacity in the presentation of views and theories that are not merely targeted against the socio-political writer making references to the subversive radios as well as the Paris-based KULTURA monthly which had been leading an all-out offensive against the hierachy of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland since last January.

"For Radio Free Europe and U.S. staff workers of psychological warfare KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] has been and continues to be the most effective tool of influence because it poses not the slightest trouble of ideological and particularly national nature.

"Recently a new direction of the anti-Polish subversion has appeared: an instigation designed to deride or cast definitely bad light on enduring national values," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

PAP CRITICIZES WEST GERMAN CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE

AU021547 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 May 82 p 7

[Commentary by PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz: "In Connection With the Visit to Poland by the FRG Episcopate's Delegation" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A DELEGATION OF THE EPISCOPATE OF THE WEST GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IS COMING TO POLAND ON 3 JUNE. IT WILL BE ANOTHER OFFICIAL VISIT (THE PREVIOUS TOOK PLACE ON 11-16 SEPTEMBER 1980) SINCE OUR CHURCH DIGNITARIES LED BY CARDINAL STEFAN WYSZYNSKI WENT TO THE FRG IN SEPTEMBER 1978. THE HISTORICALLY JUSTIFIED SPECIFICS OF THE POLISH-FRG RELATIONS, ESPECIALLY THOSE AT A HIGH LEVEL, ALSO HAVE THEIR REVERBERATIONS IN THE SPHERES OUTSIDE RELIGION.

UNFORTUNATELY, AS THINGS ARE, THE WEST GERMAN EPISCOPATE IS STILL CLINGING TO A POSITION THAT IS FULL OF VAGUE HINTS WITH REGARD TO THE ISSUE THAT IS OF KEY IMPORTANCE FOR AN HONEST PROCESS OF NORMALIZATION. THAT POSITION CONCERNS THE ODRA-NYSA BORDER, AND IT IS PRECISELY THIS ISSUE THAT CAN SUFFER NO VAGUE HINTS. POLISH PUBLIC OPINION IS UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE DIGNITARIES OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES WERE ABLE, AS EARLY AS 1962, TO PAVE THE ROAD TO POLITICAL REALISM WITH REGARD TO OUR BORDERS, WHEREAS THE CATHOLIC EPISOPATE HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO ISSUE AN UNAMBIGUOUS DECLARATION AS LATE AS 1982, THAT IS, 20 YEARS LATER.

In addition, in contrast to the protestant clergy, the Catholic hierachy was given the greenlight by the state authorities in the form of the treaty signed in December 1970 on the foundations of normalizing Polish-FRG relations.

In the FRG itself the Episcopate's attention has been drawn several times to the fact that what is at stake is settling a classic issue. The visit to the FRG by John Paul II in 1979 was an excellent occasion to make good the delay. It is worth recalling that the WEST GERMAN CHURCH HIERARCHY CONTINUES TO AVOID CLEARLY DEFINING ITS POSITION NOT ONLY ON THE 1970 TREATY, BUT ALSO ON THE EARLIER SETTLEMENT BY THE HOLY SEE OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF OUR DIOCESES IN POLAND'S WESTERN TERRITORIES. This reticence on the part of the West German Episcopate has been preserved to this day in the FRG's church structure in the form of the institutions such as "The Apostolic Emissary for the German Eastern Territories," The Catholic Council of Refugees," and "The Silesian Catholics' Commission," which are only just a few of such institutions. In a word, there is an entire revisionist base within the church.

The Bernsberger Kreis, whch is a group of lay Catholics in the FRG, asked the Episcopate before the visit to John Paul II that it should at last recognize the Polish western border. The pope's visit would be just the occasion for that, the Bernsberger Kreis activists wrote. "Such a gesture has been long expected by millions and millions of Polish and German Catholics." Unfortunately, something of the reverse took place at that time. Hans Maier, chairman of the German Catholics' Central Committee, which is a lay organization, and minister of education in Bavaria, throught it appropriate to exploit the pope's visit for publicly restating that Odra-Nysa border was a provisional arrangement for the lay activists of the committee. However, it is an irrefutable fact that the border issue has been settled insofar as international law is concerned, and that the Episcopate should recognize this reality. Nevertheless, the organizers of the pope's visit tried to induce him to make gestures and statements that it would be possible later on to interpret from the "all-German" position of revenge. That was very improper behavior toward such a high guest.

We were entitled to expect that the "border delay" would be made good during the first official visit of the FRG Episcopate in Poland in 1980. Our hopes were given expression. The West German secretaries of the church dignitaries quizzed by the press made various enigmatic statements before the first visit to Poland, but eventually Dr Rudolf Hammerschmidt put an end to the inquiries when he made this statement as the Episcopate's press spokesman: "No statement made by bishops on the Odra-Nysa border counts. The task is to intensify the people-to-people relations between the Poles and the Germans, and then the border issues will recede into the background."

Some months after that visit the West Berman Pax Christi Section of the lay Catholics criticized the FRG Episcopate for not having taken a position on an issue that is of key importance not only for Poland. The statement issued by the section read: "The overwhelming majority of the German Catholics recognize the border in question."

TODAY, ON THE EVE OF YET ANOTHER OFFICIAL VISIT BY THE FRG EPISCOPATE, IT IS HARD TO AVOID SUCH A RECAPITULATION OF THE FACTS. IT IS A RATHER SAD RECAPITULATION BECAUSE THE ODRA-NYSA BORDER ISSUE CAN SUFFER NO SILENCE OR OBLIVION. We should realize that no such silence prevails beyond the Elbe because of the FRG's vital interests. The West German Catholic Church's commitment to charitable help for Poland, which is worthy of the utmost respect, cannot obscure the fact that THIS CHURCH USES AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT LANGUAGE WHEN SPEAKING OF MATTERS ON WHICH POLISH SOCIETY, AUTHORITIES AND EPISCOPATE ARE IDEALLY UNITED, OR DOES NOT USE ANY LANGUAGE WHEN, FOR EXAMPLE, EDUCATING THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN HE SPIRIT OF THE ADOPTED PRINCIPLES OF NORMALIZATION IS CONCERNED.

Consistently avoiding any declaration on normalizing interstate relations does not at all stem from the programmed unwillingness of the church dignitaries to make political statements. Probably no Western Episcopate has shown so much public -- and tendentious -- interest in the date of 13 December as the West German Episcopate. As DPA recently reported, that Episcopate appealed to all West European bishops to pray for "the Poles, deprived of rights, freedom and human dignity." As you can see, the Episcopate's knowledge of propaganda requirements is better than its knowledge of the subject in question. This is a strange preparation for a visit to our country.

CZYREK GREETS OAU ON AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

AU011135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text of greetings message from Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek to OAU General Secretary Edem Kodjo on liberation day of Africa]

[Text] To His Excellency Edem Kodjo, general secretary of the OAU, in Addis Ababa:

On the occasion of the liberation day of Africa I send to you and through you the most cordial greetings for the OAU -- for all members of your community.

To the Polish people Africa means the present phenomena of the African national liberation revolution and the age-old struggle of the African people against the yoke of enslavement.

We still have fresh memories of the decline of the colonial empires under the onslaught of patriotic forces of independence. The African peoples' victories have become irreversible because of the African unity cemented by the OAU and thanks to the support and solidarity of the socialist countries and all forces of justice and progress in the world.

Africa's free states are now an important element of international political life and an unbreakable link in the chain of the states guarding world peace. Their voice is of importance in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and in other international forums.

However, we are with you in believing that Africa will not become completely free as long as millions and millions of Africans live in Africa under the oppression of the racist system of apartheid, as long as the apartheid regime occupies Namibia illegally and as long as the just aspirations of the African peoples to accelerate their continent's social development and economic liberation under conditions of peace and security are not fulfilled.

The OAU plays an important role in the struggle for those ideals. I am convinced that the OAU will score further successes in the struggle for the peaceful development of Africa and for strengthening its political and economic independence and that it will effectively frustrate neocolonial plots, the aim of which is to set the African countries at loggerheads and push them to fratricidal conflicts.

We wish to assure you that, despite the difficulties we are experiencing, socialist Poland will continue to demonstrate its complete solidarity with and support for your struggle and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with African countries in all spheres.

On African liberation day I send the OAU wishes for further successes in implementing its great tasks and I wish you, sir, every success in your responsible mission.

[Signed] Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic

CZYREK RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD021950 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun (PAP) -- The group of Japanese parliamentarians headed by a member of the House of Representatives Taro Aso, now on a visit to Poland, was received today by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek and discussed international problems and issues connected with the further development of Polish-Japanese relations. The delegation also held talks in the Polish Sejm (parliament) and met with representatives of youth organizations and the Poland-Japan society.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA -- Prof Edward Grzywa, Polish minister of chemical and light industry, has visited Sofia, where he held talks with the ministers of the chemical and light industries concerning strengthening economic cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 May 82 LD]

VISIT TO GDR -- A PZPR Central Committee delegation led by Agricultural and Food Management Department Head Stanislaw Zieba visited the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. At the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, they discussed a 2-year cooperation plan envisaging an exchange of experiences in resolving social and economic problems in agriculture and forestry. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 May 82 LD]

SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS -- Warsaw, 27 May (PAP) -- Up to May 25, regional courts tried under accelerated procedure 86 persons charged with commission of offences against public order in the early days of May. The courts passed sentences on 79 defendants, acquitted 5 persons and dropped proceedings against 2 persons. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 27 May 82 LD]

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ENDS ON 2 JUNE

AU021900 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, the proceedings of the expanded plenum of the RCP Central Committee were resumed today. On his arrival in the hall, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was enthusiastically welcomed with loud and prolonged applause, cheers and chants for the party and its secretary general.

The plenary discussions resumed this morning with the following taking the floor: Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Stefan Mocuta, Emilian Dobrescu, Ion Popescu-Puturi, Mihai Gere, Dumitru Radu Popescu, Constantin Olteanum Petre Danica, (?Hajdu Gyozo), Pantelimon Gavanescu, Ion Catrinescu, Petru Enache, Stefan Andrei, Stefan Stefanescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Albuletu, Nicolae Constantin, Vasile Barbulet, Ludovic Fazekas, Adrian Paunescu, Cornel Onescu, Radu Beligan, Ana Muresan, Ion Brad and Dumitru Popescu.

The participants highly assessed the brilliant speech made by the party secretary general, a programmatic document which powerfully illustrates the decisive role of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in drafting and implementing the party-state policy, establishing the key goals for the country's development, promoting the innovating spirit, improving activities in all fields and mobilizing the entire nation's creative force and energy to attain the supreme goal included in the party program -- namely, building socialism in Romania.

In their speeches, the participants examined -- in the spirit of the ideas and guidelines of great theoretical and practical importance included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech -- the outstanding achievements attained by our people, under party leadership, in the vast work of socialist construction. At the same time, they discussed, in a spirit of high exactingness and responsibility for our fatherland's present and future, the main action ways and directions to develop the forces of production, a decisive element of the victory of socialism in Romania and of the progress and well-being of the entire nation, to attain a new quality of work and life, to continuously strengthen socialist democracy and to improve the organized framework for the participation of the masses in leading the society.

The participants also discussed key tasks of the ideological, political and cultural-educational activity, and basic issues concerning the development of scientific research, education and literary-artistic creation. They stressed their increasingly more important role in educating and molding the new man, with high revolutionary and patriotic awareness, who is a conscious builder of socialism and communism.

The participants pointed out the indissoluble link between the domestic policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the foreign policy of our party and state devoted to the cause of peace, detente, independence, security, disarmament, understanding and cooperation among peoples. The speakers expressed the unanimous and firm determination of the communists and all working people, Romanian, Hungarians, Germans and others, to contribute with self-denial -- closely united around the party and its secretary general -- to strengthening the economic and intellectual capacity of the country, as well as its independence and sovereignty, raising the fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, increasing the well-being of all the people, enhancing Romania's role and prestige in the world, and ensuring the triumph of the noble ideals of socialism and peace on our planet.

The plenum then approved a decision to adopt the speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on the current stage of socialist construction in our country and on theoretical-educational activity, as a programmatic document for the activity of the entire party and people.

At the end of the RCP Central Committee's expanded plenum, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech.

Decision on Ceausescu Speech

AU022004 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] We now present the decision of the RCP Central Committee's enlarged plenum to adopt Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's 1 June speech on the current stage of socialist construction in our country, on theoretical and ideological issues, and on the party's political-educational activity as a programmatic document for the activity of the entire party and people:

The expanded plenum of the RCP Central Committee unanimously endorses the speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on the current stage of socialist construction in our country, on theoretical and ideological issues, and on the party's political-educational activity. The plenum highly assesses the profound and comprehensive analysis -- in the spirit of the latest achievements of political, philosophical and scientific-cultural thinking -- made by our party secretary general in connection with the historical process of the development of the Romanian nation and society, with the development of socialist constructin, and with the great revolutionary changes that have occurred in the entire socio-economic life, under party leadership, aimed at increasing all the people's material and intellectual well-being.

The plenum assesses that this speech brilliantly illustrates the maximum importance attached by the party secretary general to the theoretical, ideological and cultural-educational activity of molding the new man, with high patriotic and revolutionary awareness, creator of all material assets and intellectual values and conscious builder of a new and higher civilization in Romania. The plenum also unanimously endorses Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's assessments of the current international situation, the trends and processes currently taking place in the world, and the active ways and directions to resolve the complex problems facing mankind and to attain social progress, detente, disarmament, national independence, peace and a better and more just world on our planet.

Stressing the theses and ideas of priceless theoretical and practical value included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech which make an important contribution to developing the theory and practice of socialist and communist construction and to enriching contemporary revolutionary thinking, the plenum assesses that the goals, tasks and guidelines set by the speech represent a broad ideological and cultural-educational program in the spirit of the materialist-dialectical concept for the future activity of our party, state and people aimed at successfully implementing the party program and the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

Stressing the high political and ideological importance of this speech for the current stage of the country's socioeconomic development, for the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and for Romania's progress toward communism, the plenum decides that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech should be submitted to the party national conference for discussion and adoption as programmatic document of the RCP and all the people. The plenum decided that until the party's national conference, the speech should be studied and discussed in detail in all party bodies and organizations, mass and public organizations and all socioeconomic and political bodies in our fatherland. During these discussions, programs of concrete measures should be drafted to improve activities in the economy and other fields of social life, the ideological, theoretical, political and cultural-educational work, and the entire party-state activity in our country.

The plenum expresses the conviction that the study and understanding by all communists and working people of the theoretical ideas and practical orientations included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech will be reflected in improving the overall political, ideological and cultural-educational activity of molding the new man, raising the social awareness, increasing the participation of all citizens -- regardless of nationality -- in the country's socioeconomic development in complete freedom and independence, strengthening the force and unity of our nation around the party and its secretary general, and implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism.

'GROUP OF 77' BEGINS MEETING IN BUCHAREST

AU311840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 31 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 31, the proceedings started in Bucharest of a meeting of the "Group of 77" on the training of cadres needed in industry and on measures to expand and diversify cooperation in this field.

Romania's representative, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was elected chairman of the meeting.

On behalf of the Romanian Government, the meeting's chairman warmly welcomed the participants in the meeting and stressed that the organization of the meeting in Bucharest was an expression of the special interest Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu show in the expansion and diversification of economic cooperation with the other countries in the membership of the "Group of 77."

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH MONEY MEN IN HELSINKI

AU141832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Helsinki, 14 May (AGERPRES) -- The Romanian delegation headed by Petre Gigea, minister of finance, that participated in the Helsinki proceedings of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund, had interviews and contacts with ministers of finance, heads of banks, with IMF and IBRO executives, to discuss bilateral questions of mutual interest and the development of the cooperation between Romania and the international valuta-financial bodies.

ECONOMIC CONTACTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES REPORTED

Stanescu Meets Iraqi Officials

AU181824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 May (AGERPRES) -- Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the department for buildings abroad, was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq. During the interview, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding, emphasis was placed on the ascending development of the Romanian-Iraqi relations, on the productive activity carried on for building economic units of mutual interest. The joint wish was expressed to further develop the good relations between the two countries.

The Romanian minister also had interviews with Sa'dun Ghaydan, deputy prime minister, minister of transport and communications, Tahir at-Tafiq, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of industry and minerals, Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister, minister of trade, Abd al-Wahab Mahmud, minister of irrigations, as well as with executives of state-run economic organizations in Iraq.

Romanian-Australian Commission

AU141836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Canberra, 14 May (AGERPRES) -- The fifth session of the joint Romanian-Australian government commission took place in Canberra. The session analyzed the current stage of the bilateral economic relations and their development prospects. At the end of the works they signed a protocol establishing the modalities of increasing the commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

Romania's delegation was led by Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, chairman for Romania of the commission, and the host country's delegation -- by D.H. Hunter, deputy minister for trade and resources, chairman for Australia.

Douglas Anthony, deputy prime minister and minister for trade and resources, received the chairman for Romania of the commission, with whom he discussed the possibilities of increasing and diversifying the commercial exchanges and the bilateral economic cooperation. The parties expressed the wish to give a stable and lasting character to the economic relations between the two countries.

The Romanian minister also had interviews with John Carrick, senator, minister for national development and energy; James Scully, minister secretary of state, the ministry for trade and resources; A.R. Parsons, deputy minister for foreign affairs; other government officials and Australian businessmen. On the occasion emphasis was placed on fresh opportunities to develop the Romanian-Australian economic exchanges.

Cooperation With Somalia

AU291759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 29 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 29, proceedings concluded of the first session of the Romanian-Somali joint governmental commission on economic and technical cooperation, in Bucharest. The two delegations analysed, in the light of the decisions agreed upon during the talks bet een the party and state leaders of the two countries, the possibilities of amplifying the bilateral economic relations and established concrete measures for the development of the Romanian-Somali collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, for widening and diversifying the trade exchanges between Romania and Somalia. The sides signed a protocol of the session.

Over the period of the session the head of the Somali delegation, Yusuf Ali Osman, minister counsellor for problems related to agreements and international cooperation, the Ministry of National Planning of Somalia, also conducted talks with the Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry, with deputy ministers of the machine-building industry and of light industry, with the chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences.

Protocol Signed With Tunisia

AU311835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] Tunis, 31 May (AGERPRES) -- Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry of Romania, cochairman of the joint Romanian-Tunisian commission, was received by the president of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba. A message of warm friendship and warm congratulations were conveyed on the occasion from President Nicolae Ceausescu on the national day of the Tunisian people, June 1.

The ninth session of the joint Romanian-Tunisian commission of economic cooperation was held in Tunis over May 26-28. The protocol, signed by Gheorghe Caranfil and Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy of Tunisia, marks the ascending course of the economic relations. It stipulates that the commercial exchanges between the two countries double by the end of this year as to the achievements scored in 1981.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SFRY PRESIDENT ON APPOINTMENT

AU210741 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 May 82 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, Belgrade;

On your appointment as president of the SFRY State Presidency, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for health and success in fulfilling the highly responsible mission entrusted to you as well as wishes for new achievements in building socialism and raising the well-being of Yugoslavia's peoples.

I express particular satisfaction at the lasting Romanian-Yugoslav ties of good-neighborliness and friendship and I am convinced that these relations and the comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop and strengthen, on the basis of agreements reached at high level, to the benefit of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and of peace, independence and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world and in the interest of overall cooperation and socialism.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FORMER COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

AU311955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 31 May (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received on Monday May 31, in Snagov, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, former president of the Republic of Costa Rica, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The guest showed that the president of the ruling National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, Jose Figueres, entrusted him the pleasant mission of conveying President Nicolae Ceausescu greetings and most cordial wishes. At the same time, Rodrigo Carazo Odio expressed his satisfaction at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and expressed high appreciation of the foreign policy promoted by Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the constructive resolution of the major questions of concern to mankind, to the fulfillment of the lofty ideals of peace, freedom, independence and progress of all nations.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the president of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica should be conveyed his salute and best wishes.

During the talks, the wish was expressed that the friendly relations between Romania and Costa Rica should steadily expand for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Questions of the current international life were also approached, with emphasis on the fact that the increase in military expenditures, the deepening of the economic and monetary-financial crisis seriously affected the development of all states, of the developing countries in particular. It was assessed that the solidarity and collaboration among the developing states should be strengthened in the struggle for the eradication of underdevelopment and the bridging of the gaps separating the rich from the poor countries, for the establishment and development of economic relations on equitable bases and, in this context, the setting of rational interest rates, for the halting of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to concrete, efficient measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the building of a new international economic order meant to ensure a more rapid progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular, as well as world economic and political stability. The necessity was also highlighted to firmly work for halting the deterioration of the international situation, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect of national independence, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all states of conflict and interstate differences.

SUNDIC VIEWS SOVIET-U.S. TALKS ON ARMS CUTS

LD012040 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. decision to start the dialogue on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons at the end of this month -- or, to be more precise, on 29 June -- may be seen as a reliable indication that the leaders of the two superpowers, Brezhnev, and Reagan, will meet by the end of the year.

President Reagan was the first to comment on the announcement of the Soviet-U.S. decision. He did so in a manner which leaves no one in any doubt about the two superpowers readiness to replace the 3-year halt in the talks -- which was accompanied by very bitter polemics and mutual accusations -- with a dialogue coupled with an effort made on both sides -- to ensure that their dialogue is not a dialogue of the deaf.

Of particular significance is the United States' readiness to respect all of the agreements thus far concluded with the Soviet Union. In practice, this means that this readiness also applies to SALT II, the second Soviet-U.S. treaty, which was signed in Vienna 3 years ago by Leonid Brezhnev and the former U.S. president, Jimmy Carter, and which has not yet been ratified by the United States. Let us recall that during his election campaign Reagan assessed SALT II as unacceptable as far as the United States was concerned. According to views which could be heard literally until yesterday, no Soviet-U.S. accord on starting the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons could be expected before the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig at the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament. The two ministers should also decide the place and date for a meeting between Brezhnev and Reagan.

It transpires that both sides -- both the United States and the Soviet Union -- have skillfully kept secret what must have been numerous contacts, because the agreement to start the talks on nuclear arms could not have been reached overnight -- especially if one bears in mind the great difference as regards not only the approach to, but also the starting positions from which, the two sides should start their talks on reducing nuclear arms. Over the past few days open doubts were even expressed about the possibility of starting the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on reducing strategic nuclear arms in the near future. The cause of such doubts was the sharp criticism voiced in Soviet press as regards both Reagan and the United States' policy in general. However, this time again the two superpowers did not violate the old rule that they can reach agreement even when they are involved in the bitterest of quarrels. However, the world will not hold this against them if the talks scheduled to take place in Geneva are not a failure and if they contribute to relaxation of the existing tension in a way which will benefit everybody, not just the superpowers.

If one had to reply to the question why the two great powers were in a hurry to announce the agreement to start the talks in Geneva before they were expected to do so, the reply could be formulated as follows: first, each of them has its own reasons -- political, military and economic -- why it should want the talks to start as early as possible. Second, on the eve of his European tour, Reagan obviously wished to pacify his very disturbed allies and tell them that he would not worsen relations with the Soviet Union over their heads and at their expense.

Assesses Relations With USSR

LD021856 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The declaration of the governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, which was signed in Belgrade 27 years ago today, marked the end of a difficult and painful period in the history of relations between the two countries and the beginning of cooperation based on completely new foundations, cooperation which still continues today.

The Belgrade Declaration ranks among documents which are of lasting value. The principles enshrined in it are as topical today as they were when they were announced. Without them, cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union would never have reached the level which the two governments had in sight when they decided to normalize relations between the two countries. All of the other numerous documents which the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have signed since then have also been based on the principles of the Belgrade Declaration. Whenever there has been even a brief or slight deviation from the Belgrade Declaration, it has always had a negative effect on Yugoslav-Soviet relations as a whole.

Current relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union may confidently be described as good and friendly, and as being constantly improving. Aware that it is in their common interest to do so, both countries are striving to work for the promotion and consolidation of mutual cooperation -- regardless of the differences which exist and which will naturally continue to exist. Both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are equally aware of these differences, and neither side considers it necessary to conceal them. The differences are the consequence of different international positions, internal order and different views on individual topical international problems.

However, during mutual contacts priority is always given to everything that promotes cooperation between the two countries, not to their differences. This could not have been achieved in any conditions characterized by inequality or interference in internal affairs, regardless of how any such behavior could be excused, and least of all by the imposition of one's own attitudes and views as the only correct ones. Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have their own paths to socialism, paths which are not identical. Socialism as a world process cannot be hindered by this if one finally comprehends and accepts the truth that there is no single model, and that no single model can exist. It seems to us that the world of socialism is gradually moving in this direction in a manner which we would say is not merely a declaratory one. The entire postwar development, particularly the development of relations between the socialist countries, has been instructive enough to enable one to become aware of the fact that the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of others apply equally to relations between the socialist countries, not just to those with different social and political systems.

The 27-year period since the governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union signed the historical Belgrade Declaration has been long enough for the principles defined in the declaration to prove themselves capable of passing all of the tests and tribulations, and long enough for them to become the property of all who do not abhor equality in mutual relations and behavior, but accept these principles and strive to develop them as a permanent policy. This is what we need to remember in connection with 2 June 1955, both because of what happened in Soviet-Yugoslav relations during Stalin's crude attack on Yugoslavia, and because of everything that the Belgrade Declaration has meant and will continue to mean.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON SERBIAN LC CONGRESS

Cadre Policy Discussed

AU021415 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 82 p 3

[Report on discussion at the 28 May session of the Commission for Organizational Questions, for Cadre, Ideological-Political and Action Preparations, and for Statutory Questions of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 28 May -- Let Rank and File Elect

Several speakers at the session of the commission stressed the need for further democratizing the cadre policy as an essential condition for strengthening the authority and reputation of the League of Communists, as well as for fulfilling the leading role.

The speech on this topic by Radmila Dedijer was especially noteworthy. She said, among other things:

"We must make the rank and file interested in and responsible for implementing the cadre policy. The rank and file must consistently struggle and must know by whom and how and where they are represented at the communal, republican and federal levels. It depends on the work of officials and of members of these organs and organizations whether our self-managing system will advance or stagnate. The rank and file must be informed in good time and publicly how an officeholder is performing the function entrusted to him.

"The democratization and public character of the cadre policy imply a special respect for and consideration of the proposals and views received from the rank and file. Wherever this practice is not followed or is avoided -- and that has become the style of work in some places -- it is impossible to speak about any democratization of the cadre policy.

"If the views on and proposals for candidates expressed and submitted by the rank and file were fully respected and considered, there would be far less politicking and influence by informal groups and by individuals and there would be a change in the attitude toward the nonworkers who have held responsible positions for years, but have never given anything of themselves to society."

Reports on Voting

AU021125 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 30 May on page five carries the list of new members of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists elected at the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists in Belgrade on 29 May. Each name is followed by the number of votes received in a secret ballot at the congress. According to a report carried by Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 30 May on page two, 1,349 delegates cast their ballots, of which two were invalid.

A comparison of the votes received by members reveals that most members received over 1,300 votes, and only nine members received fewer than that number of votes, among them the following more prominent leaders: Momcilo Baljak (1,293 votes), heretofore executive secretary of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists; Ratko Butulija (1,273), heretofore secretary of the City Conference of the Serbian League of Communists; Spiro Galovic (1,188), heretofore secretary of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists; Ivan Stambolic (1,221), former president of the Serbian Executive Council; and Dusan Ckrebic (1,243), new president of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists.

The differences in the votes received are even more marked in the following list of members of the LCY Central Committee elected at the congress and carried in the same issue of BORBA, also on page five: Slobodan Bojanic (1,341), Nevena Bubanja (1,334), Zivan Vasiljevic (1,297), Dobrivoje Vidic (1,241), Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic (1,229), Spiro Galovic (1,224), Dusan Gligorijevic (1,226), Milojko Drulovic (1,294), Ljubisa Igic (1,290), Djordje Kostic (1,309), Nikola Ljubicic (1,333), Dragoslav Markovic (1,224), Dr Slavka Miladinovic (1,330), Milos Minic (1,253), Dr Najdan Pasic (1,304), Dragoljub Petrovic (1,332), Radenko Puzovic (1,317), Petar Stambolic (1,241) and Dr Stanislav Stojanovic (1,329).

Albanians' Origins Discussed

AU021358 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 82 p 3

[Report on discussion at the 28 May session of the Commission for Ideological Questions and Self-Managing Transformation of Education, Science, Culture and Information Dissemination of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 28 May -- Is It Important?

Speaking yesterday during the afternoon discussion, Idriz Ajeti commented on certain "critical studies of the culture of our peoples and nationalities" and said that what is involved in this connection is such a process of mutual penetration, interweaving and crossing of cultures that it is possible to speak about "the Balkan type of this culture, about a Balkan linguistic union."

Advocating a constant and continuous study of these questions and especially the study of the past and the culture of the Illyrians and saying that this "problem" (and not only the "hard fact") must be moved out of the narrow circle of experts, Ajeti added that the past and the culture of the Illyrians are a component part of the national histories of the Croatians, Montenegrins, Slovenes and, partly, the Serbs. He further pointed out that it can be said that the Albanians originated directly from the ancient Illyrians and that this direct origin has been poved. In this connection he invoked the writings of Aleksandar Scipcevic and Radolsav Katicic and added that "there are no convincing linguistic reasons which could compel us to reject the Illyrian origins of the Albanian language." For, in his opinion, the entire Albanian language area is a part of the former Illyrian territory, at least according to the evidence that science has been able to produce so far.

Taking the floor during the discussion today and speaking at some length about the attitude of communists toward the past or, more specifically, toward history, tradition and cultural heritage, Jovan Deretic also commented on the statement by Idriz Ajeti. He is trying to prove that the Albanians are of Illyrian and not Thracian origins, Deretic pointed out. We must ask what is the purpose of all that, and whether it is perhaps intended to emphasize the superiority of one origin over another. What then would make the Illyrians better than the Thracians and vice versa? And is this question really so important that we must raise it at the congress of the League of Communists? Since when have various ethnic origins assumed such an importance that even the party forums must concern themselves with them, Deretic asked. Efforts are made to prove the special character of the origins of one's own people, and naturally also the different character of one's own people from all other peoples, the different character that manifested itself at the very beginning. And, naturally, a superiority of one's own people over other peoples is deduced from this or is implied on this basis. I must say that all this smacks somewhat of racism, of the theory of the pure Aryan race; and it is known whose theory that was. It certainly is not a communist theory.

Serbian LC Statute Changes

LD291548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The introductory part of the changes and addenda to the Statute of the Serbian League of Communists, adopted at the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists, especially emphasizes the role of Josip Broz Tito as a strategist and visionary, revolutionary and unshakable fighter for the development of the LCY and socialist self-managing Yugoslavia in which the working class and working people are becoming the ruling economic and political force of society. It especially refers to Tito's decisive contribution to the development of socialism as a world process. The general principles of the statute determine the Serbian League of Communists as a united, organizational, ideopolitical and active entity.

The unity of the Serbian League of Communists as a whole and the autonomy and responsibility of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the League of Communists of Kosovo are expressed in the activity based on the foundations of democratic centralism determined by the statutes of the LCY, of the Serbian leage of Communists, and of the League of Communists of the provinces. The League of Communists of Vojvodina and the League of Communists of Kosovo, are autonomous organizations. Their membership, organizations, organs and forums participate in the elaboration of the Serbian League of Communists policy and carry the responsibility for implementing the democratically adopted decisions and conclusions of the forums and organs of the Serbian League of Communists.

The principle of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility is applied in the Serbian League of Communists, the changes and addenda to the statute state further. In this connection, it is especially emphasized that all members, basic organizations, organs and forums of the Serbian League of Communists have equal rights in the implementation of their obligations and duties and they bear full responsibility for collective work and decisionmaking.

In order to enhance the ability of the organizations and organs of the Serbian League of Communists to act, the statute especially emphasizes that the basic organizations, organs and forums of the League of Communists can change decisions and stances which have been adopted, when so required by practice, applying in this respect the same procedure as when the decisions were adopted. It is also interesting that it is explicitly stated that when delegations, delegates and representatives of the League of Communists see forums adopting stances, decisions and solutions which are not in keeping with the LCY program and with basic principles of the Constitution of the SFRY and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, then their organizations and organs of the League of Communists are obligated immediately to launch the widest possible debate and to adopt ideopolitical stances to overcome this situation.

The chapter on the membership and relations in the Serbian League of Communists in the changes and addenda to the statute especially emphasize the obligation of the League of Communists organizations to apply consistently the criteria determined in the policy of admissions to the League of Communists. In this respect, the organizations and organs of the League of Communists at all levels are obligated to follow regularly and to consider at least once a year the socioclass structure and movement of membership of the League of Communists with the purpose of constantly strengthening its ranks.

Democratic centralism is the basic principle guiding the building of the unity, internal relations, organization and activity of the LCY and of the Serbian League of Communists. Practical activity concerning the rights and obligations of the members of the Serbian League of Communists are based on the principles of democratic centralism. This part of the statute especially deals with resignation from a position in the Serbian League of Communists. A resignation is submitted when a member of the League of Communists cannot accept the assessments and stances of the organizations and organs of which he is a member, nor assume responsibility for the implementation of tasks entrusted to him. It is also submitted for health and other reasons. Membership in the League of Communists ceases when one leaves the League of Communists of one's own free will, by being taken off the membership list or by a decision being adopted on expulsion.

The statute explicitly emphasizes the right and obligation of higher forums and organs of the League of Communists to rescind the decisions and to dispute the stances of the lower forums, organs and basic organizations of the League of Communists and to prevent their implementation if they are not in keeping with the program aims, with statutory norms and with the policy of the LCY and of the Serbian League of Communists. Valid decisionmaking in the forums and organs of the League of Communists is possible with the participation of at least 2/3 of the total number of their members, while stances, conclusions and decisions are adopted by a majority of votes of the members present.

The statute also determines the duration of the mandate for leading positions in the Serbian League of Communists, The presidents of the municipal committees of the League of Communists, of intermunicipal conferences of the League of Communists and of the town Committee of the Belgrade City Confrence, as well as of secretaries of the presidiums of these organs have a 2-year mandate. The president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee has a 1-year mandate, while the secretary of the Central Committee Presidium has a 2-year mandate. The duration of the mandates for all executive-political functions in the League of Communists of the provinces (?is set by the statute) or by corresponding documents of the provincial committees.

POLITIKA Views Congress

AU021418 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 82 p 3

[Unattributed commentary] "Affirmation of Openness"]

[Excerpts] Leaving the Sava center where the ninth congress of the Serbian League of Communists ended its 3-day work, the observer goes away with the feeling that a dose of realistic optimism was expressed at this congress which is best seen in the sincere attempt to speak openly about the difficulties that we face, and this is the assumption for doing something well.

Openness, a fresh approach to certain delicate topics, critical judgment and democratic tone are the quality of this congress and a contribution to the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress which, one expects, will more strongly express the Yugoslav socialist togetherness than is now being felt in practical life, along with the respect for the principles of equality and general responsibility for the country's future. In this respect, the ninth congress has made its contribution by asserting togetherness and by clearly expressing itself about key Yugoslav problems.

This congress was awaited with increased interest because of the complex relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the consequences in political life caused by the developments in Kosovo. The delegates obviously kept in mind the seriousness and sensitivity of this topic, and with this we can also explain the well-measured statements made in public discussions and the effort to help as much as possible to establish bridges and to find a common language.

Finally, let us mention that the public awaited with attention the results of the highest party bodies of the Serbian League of Communists and the LCY. Following the bitter discussions that were held on the relations within the republic -- even direct confrontations -- or following certain disputes linked with the evaluation of the developments in Kosovo and the current approach to the political activity, it was only logical that all this would be reflected during the election, particularly in connection with the people who were in the focus of the public's attention. Certainly, a more comprehensive analysis would provide a more complete commentary. However, already on the basis of the first impression certain observations can be expressed. It is true that the differences in the number of votes received by certain elected members are considerably higher than in other republics and provinces. However, these differences are more favorable than -- let us also say this -- was envisaged in certain forecasts, and this shows that the level of agreement on key problems is on a level that is encouraging and that it is necessary to persist in frank discussions which are a good recommendation for a real, not merely a formal, unity. We also point to the fact, which has a great political substance, that the representatives from Kosovo received a high number of votes. This is an important fact about the political atmosphere in view of certain speculations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNIST CONGRESSES WEIGHED

AU311645 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The congresses of the League of Communists in the republics and conferences in the provinces have shown a high level of unity on essential questions of current social and economic stabilization, and on the directions of the society's further development. Political pluralism on a territorial basis, or rather certain differences in views within republican or provincial frameworks, have been displayed in public for some time, and they did not elude careful observers at the congresses and conferences. The list of these problems and the significance of these differences have quite different dimensions within the unity on key problems of society displayed both in precongress discussions and in the discussions by delegates at the highest gatherings of communists.

As regards the enhancement of self-management, or rather eliminating everything that hampers it, and as regards comprehending the seriousness of the economic difficulties, the necessity of association in a unified Yugoslav market, giving absolute priority to exports -- particularly to the convertible area -- the seriousness of the problem of employment, distribution, work and idleness, freedom of creativity, national equality and the delegate system: as regards all these problems, there are no differences among the Yugoslav communists.

Unified positions were also taken on some questions on which differences existed in the democratic dialogue during the preparation of the congresses. This particularly relates to the congress of the Serbian League of Communists. The fact that a unity of view was achieved through differences in a democratic discussion can only favor unity in action, to which the communists are bound by the congress. The obligation of unified activities is even greater where people in the leadership are concerned.

Confidence shown through a democratic secret ballot means greater responsibility. The lesser number of votes which some leaders obtained by secret ballot will certainly be the subject of malicious guesses and speculation. It must be said that different numbers of votes above all mean that voting was not a mere formality. There is no sense in guessing who did not vote for such a person and why he did not vote, since it is a matter of secret ballot.

Differences in views, public utterances, the briskness and the sparks flying in political polemics, in which many of those who voted at the congress took part, understandably had to have an effect on the result of the vote. In any case, the results of the vote at the congress and the congress discussion were a confirmation of the democratic path both in setting the positions and in electing people to the League of Communists' organs.

Bearing all this in mind, one may say that the republican congresses and provincial conferences have paved the way so that at the 12th LCY Congress the delegates of the Yugoslav communists may unite in a Titoite way around the key tasks of the present time, marking a new stage of the revolutionary action by the League of Communists.

MORE STUDENT DISORDERS REPORTED IN KOSOVO

AU011600 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] A fresh example shows again that the enemy in Kosovo is exploiting every opportunity for his activities the place of the action was Gojbulja, a village near Vucitrn. Students at the Muharem Bektesi Secondary Education Center exploited practical lessons in all-people's defense for nationalist outbursts. Our correspondent Milisav Milic tells us about it:

Nationalists and irredentists have no scruples in pursuing their dirty intentions. However, they try to do it at an opportune moment. That is how it happened this time again. The perpetrators were students at the Muharem Bektesi Secondary Education Center in Vucitrn. In the territory of Golbulja, where a shooting range is located, 16 classes with some 300 students had practical lessons in all-people's defense on 27, 28 and 29 May. Passing through the village, the students shouted Enver Hoxha, shouted hostile slogans, sang nationalist songs, insulted people and threw stones at houses and people. These almost unbelievable facts were reported at a meeting of the SAWP branch at Gojbulja which lasted until late at night. Vandalism caused visible traces. Disorders lasted 3 days, but the Vucitrn communal leadership was informed only yesterday. The management of the Vucitrn Secondary Education Center, however, assesses the matter in a completely different way. It asserts that the training was successful and that no outbursts occurred.

At its session today, the All-People's Defense Committee in Vucitrn therefore decided that this event be realistically viewed and assessed. Nikola Zimic, secretary of the League of Communists Communal Committee, and (Ibis Dobrovoli), president of the SAWP Conference, were surprised that the Gojbulja sociopolitical organizations informed them only yesterday about these hostile activities which lasted 3 days and whose perpetrators were students at the Vucitrn Secondary Education Center, as well as, they add, unknown instigators. The real background to this disturbance will be found out by sociopolitical organizations in Vucitrn. This is not the first time that they have met with hostile activities by students at the Muharem Bektesi Secondary Education Center.

'Incidents' Being Analyzed

AU022043 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Summary] Intensive sociopolitical activity is continuing in Vucitrn and Gojbulja village in order to determine the truth over incidents that were reported to have occurred on 27,28 and 29 May. The Committee of All People's Defense and Social Self-Defense held a meeting last night in the Muharem Bekteshi School to analyze the incidents. Leaders of the commune's sociopolitical organs were also present. An extended meeting of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Defense was also held in Gojbulja village last night, at which leaders of Vucitrn sociopolitical organs were present. Also taking part were Hasan Azemi, member of the Kosovo Presidency; and Bajram Selami, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

The Presidency of the Vucitrn League of Communists committee also discussed the matter today. It decided that the sociopolitical activity should continue at the school and at the local community in Gojbulja. After this activity is concluded, the Vucitrn League of Communists Communal Committee will issue an official statement. The leader of the communal committee also stated that the one-sided account in some of the press did not aid the realistic analysis of the situation or the stabilization of the commune.

KOSOVO DEFERS REPAYMENT OF FEDERAL LOANS

LD311358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 31 May 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Organizations of associated labor in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will defer repayment of the loans provided from the federal fund for credits to inadequately developed areas, which either matured on 1 January this year or which mature on 1 January 1983. These loans will be repaid by the Kosovo economy in five equal annual installments beginning in 1986. These provisions are contianed in the draft law which the Federal Executive Council has submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly and which will be discussed soon by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. A commitment to repay the loans has been made over by the republics and by the province of Vojvodina, which will pay an interest-free loan into the federal fund.

KOSOVO EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DISCUSSED

AU312052 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] A meeting of the Assembly of the Provincial Self-Managing Interest Community for Employment in Kosovo was held today. It discussed and approved the report on its work last year and the issue of realizing the employment policy this year. It was stated that positive results were achieved because of efforts for a more direct influence of workers on employment policy and the delegation system. Last year an (?increase) in employment of 5.5 percent was realized; thus 9,557 new workers were employed, while about 7,000 workers were employed in the (?determined period), which marks obvious progress as compared to 1980. However, at present employing about 76,000 workers constitutes a complex socio-economic problem. As such it is more severe in our province as compared to the other republics and the Province of Vojvodina. According to the resolution, it is anticipated that employment in the social sector will increase by 8.8 percent. Plans provide for employing about 10,000 new workers this year. In order for employment to be as high as possible, greater cooperation is necessary between Kosovo and the other self-managing interest communities in our country.

KOSOVO TU FEDERATION DISCUSSES PAST WORK

LD011536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- The report on the work of the Kosovo Federation of Trade Unions over the last 4 years must contain a true cross-section of the activity of this sociopolitical organization. This document need not give a picture of the state of affairs, but should survey the trade unions' activity and lack of it, thereby reflecting the complexity of the situation which the province has gone through recently and is now going through, both because of the escalation of counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and because of business, economic and other difficulties. All documents for the 16th Conference of the Kosovo Federation of Trade Unions, which is to be held in September, must therefore differ from similar documents in other environments by their degree of criticism and self-criticism.

These comments were made at today's session of the Council Presidium of the Kosovo Federation of Trade Unions, at which Sefcet Jasari presided over a review of the preparations for the forthcoming grand gathering of the province's trade unions.

It was stated that a particularly thorough analysis must be made of the assessment contained in the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists and in the political platform of Kosovo, to the effect that the Kosovo trade union organization has, to a considerable degree, become divorced from the interests of the working class, and that socialist self-managing relations are insufficiently developed in many work environments.

At the same time, of course, the fact that the working class has remained firmly in its class positions and on Tito's path, both during and after the counterrevolutionary events, must be emphasized. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that a small number of workers took part in the hostile demonstrations, and that over the past 4 years there have been work stoppages, damage caused and other individual excesses. This in no way lessens the orientation of the vast majority of Kosovo working people toward the policy of the LCY, brotherhood and unity and socialist self-management.

According to the members of the Presidium, the report must underline all the causes for unfavorable economic trends, especially in the last 2 years, and the weaknesses of trade union organizations in educational institutions and in the level of organization of all-people's defense and social self-protection in these institutions. It must underline the joint involvement of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo, of the republic and of the federation. A thorough assessment of cadre policy in the trade union organization is also necessary in order to establish who sets its activity in motion.

Critical and very profound analyses of all these aspects are essential, it was stated, not just so that they can be put down in a stereotyped fashion, but so that they can serve as a lesson and point out the way for future action by the trade unions.

The Presidium advocated widespread subscriptions by trade union organizations to the RAD newspaper, and adopted the initiative for a special supplement in Albanian of least four pages to be published in this Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions organ.

SLOVENE ECONOMY SHOWS NEGATIVE ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU281708 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The official analyses of the Slovene Executive Council, which have just been published, indicate that rather great deviations from the planning expectations were noticed this year. The economy's losses have doubled. Our correspondent Relja Atanasijevic reports on this from Ljubljana:

The only shining point in the overall unfavorable trends of the Slovene economy in the period from January to the end of April is the fact that industrial production increased 2.6 percent, or 0.6 above the plan.

The other results are, also according to the Slovene Executive Council mainly unfavorable. What causes the greatest concern is the fact that in the first quarter of this year 646 Slovene basic organizations of associated labor employing 111,000 people had a negative financial balance. Their losses totalled 4.87 billion dinaras, or 108 percent more than the losses during the first quarter of last year when work organizations employing 20,000 workers operated with a negative financial balance.

The Slovene Executive Council has demanded that all forms of public and common expenditures be reduced, and it called on the production collectives to link up within the framework of reproduction entities. It pointed out that that certain basic organizations are obliged to redirect their production to exports, indicating at the same time the possibility that some factories may have to close down.

MONTENEGRO PRESIDENCY CONSIDERS CONSUMPTION

LD312346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 31 May 82

[Summary] Titograd, 31 May (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro was acquainted with the trends in resources for financing general social and joint needs in the republic during the first months of the year. The session chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, noted that in the sphere of general and joint consumption, fundamental deviations from the established policy of financing these needs have taken place. It was stated that in the first 4 months of the year resources for financing general and joint consumption were nearly 52 percent higher than in the same period last year. This shows that in this sphere trends contrary to the economic stabilization policy are continuing. In the assessment of the Presidency, the causes of these negative trends lie in the long-term development of noneconomic and social activities which has never been coordinated with real material possibilities. This also shows that the essence of the economic stabilization policy has not been accepted by all sociopolitical self-managing factors. The Presidency session noted that such trends in the sphere of general and joint consumption have been present for years but this year these trends are characterized by their high increases, which has worsened the position of associated labor.

FEDERAL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION ON LIQUIDITY

LD010358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- A session of the Federal Executive Council's Coordinating Commission was held in Belgrade today with Milka Planinc in the chair, and with the participation of presidents of the executive councils of republics and provinces. It discussed the proposed decision to determine the criteria on measures which the relevant organ of a republic or province is dutybound to take to ensure Yugoslavia's liquidity in payments to other countries, and the proposed agreement on measures to ensure the country's liquidity in payments to other countries. An accord of the republics and provinces on this subject was reached today.

Both of these documents should contribute, as stated, to a more efficient implementation of the law on conditions and methods of using convertible foreign exchange in payments to other countries and on incurring debts abroad in 1982, which was adopted by the Yugoslav Assembly in the middle of May on the basis of an accord by republics and provinces. The representatives of the executive councils of republics and provinces also signed an agreement on measures to ensure the country's liquidity in payments to other countries. The Federal Executive Coucnil this evening will, as expected, also adopt the decision, on the basis of the accord by republics and provinces, on determining the criteria for measures which the relevant organs of the republics and provinces are dutybound to take to ensure Yugoslavia's liquidity in payments to other countries. In this way more favorable conditions are created for individual business, banks and the country as a whole to carry out their obligations on time to foreign partners.

The unanimous view was again expressed to carry out financial obligations to other countries which fall due, with absolute priority despite difficulties which the economy currently faces. In this context it was noted that the activity of the Federal Executive Council, of the organs of the republics and provinces, and the organizations of associated labor should be guided to ensure resources for the purchase of imported production material to maintain production and the entire economic activity in line with the resolution on socioeconomic development this year. Priority in this will be given to the kind of production which is designed for exports to countries with convertible currency.

It was decided that by all the measures of the economic policy, the increase in foreign exchange inflow on every basis should be backed, in particular, by an increase in exports. It was noted that foreign exchange expenses for the purchase of equipment abroad should be reduced. In this way material preconditions would be created for the import of production material intended for an increase in production and exports. It was recommended that the Association of Banks of Yugoslavia compile criteria on the mutual solidarity of banks in payments abroad. The session of the Federal Executive Council's Coordinating Commission also dealt with implementing the economic policy this year, in particular with the trends in production, exports, imports, prices and consumption.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FOOD PRODUCTION

LD022308 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Despite the orientation toward higher food production, which was to rise at the rate of 4.5 percent a year during the current medium-term period of development, agriculture and the food industry have failed to justify the planners' expectations, and production will barely rise by 3 percent this year. The causes of the stagnation in the production of food, which is threatening the realization of the country's plan and the policy of economic stabilization, were discussed exhaustively today by the members of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. Today's session was the first to be held by the newly constituted committee. Support was expressed at the session for the initiative to set up a scientific council attached to the Federal Committee for Agriculture and composed of the country's best food production experts. The council would consider the most important economic, technical and technological questions of the development of agriculture and propose measures aimed at speeding up its development.

COURT URGES COMPENSATION FOR DISORDER VICTIMS

LD311352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1151 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Court has proposed to the Assembly of Yugoslavia to open a discussion on changes in and supplements to the law on obligational relations. The law regulates, among other matters, the compensating of citizens for the damages caused to their property in terrorist actions, public demonstrations and manifestations. It has come to attention, that is, that the existing law does not resolve who bears responsibility for the damages caused to property in the above cases.

The Yugoslav Federal Court has established that the supreme courts of all Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces maintain that the law on obligational relations should be amended to extend the responsibility for the damages caused to citizens' property in acts of violence. The predominant view is that citizens must be compensated for the damages caused to their property in the cited cases by the social-political community responsible for ensuring the safety of individuals and their property, and for preventing violence. The re-examination of the law on obligational relations, has been prompted by the damage caused to the property of citizens in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo during the last year's anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in the province.